THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

July 15
1927

Volume LVIII
No. 8

Hope on the Job

By NILES CARPENTER and MAZIE E. WAGNER

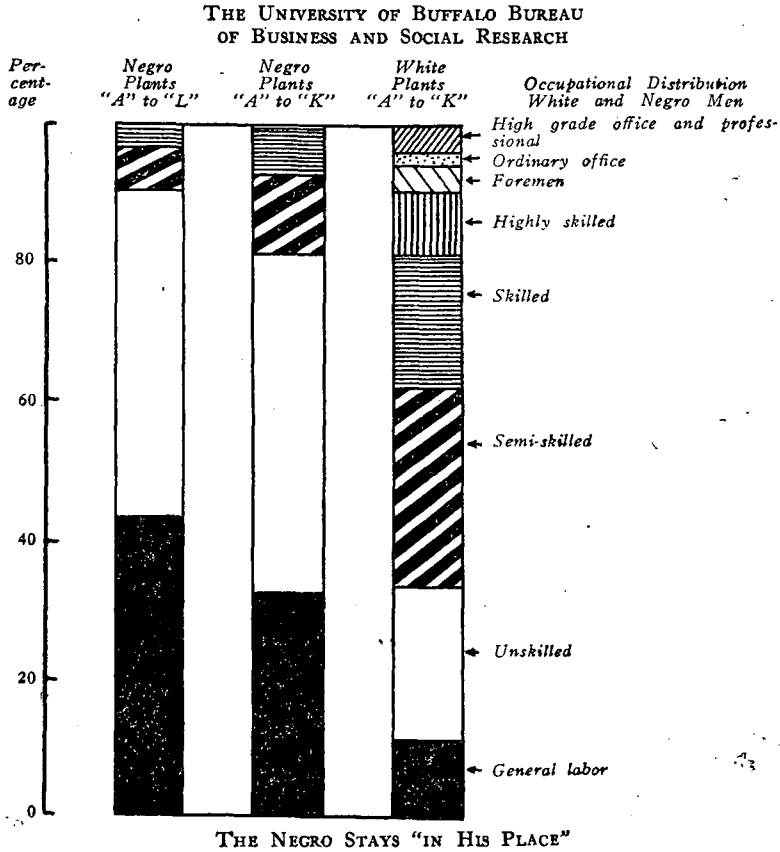
This article presents the high lights of a monograph entitled Nationality, Color and Economic Opportunity in Buffalo which has just been published jointly by the University of Buffalo and The Inquiry. The monograph is one of the fruits of the series of studies of race relations in industry, undertaken at the instance of The Inquiry about two years ago. (See The Survey of Oct. 15, 1925.) The Buffalo study was undertaken by the Department of Sociology in the University of Buffalo, the work being divided into a number of separate investigations that were carried on by Professor Carpenter and a group of advanced students and social workers, working, for the most part, without compensation in their spare time. It is worthy of note that the whole enterprise was conducted at an expense of a few cents over $335. Another article by Professor Carpenter dealing with this study was published in The Survey of July 15, 1926.

JOHN ANDERSON'S wife was discouraged. Her man had been laid off, and work for unskilled, middle-aged, colored men was not plentiful. Besides, the employment agencies had a way of passing by men of John's race, and there were only a limited number of factories where a black man was wanted. Mrs. Anderson was more than discouraged. She had a sense of grievance. There was no reason why her man should have been laid off at all. He had worked steadily at his job for several months and had never given any trouble. To be sure he had taken a half-day lay-off some weeks ago, but that had been to attend his small daughter's funeral and she didn't think this had been unreasonable. However, the foreman had apparently felt differently, and the next time a cut in the labor force was called for, he had let John out.

Still and all, things had not always gone so badly in the Anderson family. There was a time when John had come up through the ranks on a railroad section gang to the job of inspector. His pride in his promotion had, however, quickly changed to mortified chagrin, when the Italian laborers on the section refused to have their work inspected by a "nigger". There had followed a trip into the "head office" at Buffalo where he had been assured that the job belonged to him, and that he should have it, in spite of the opposition of the other men, but this assurance had been of no avail. The section gang had continued defiant and the Irish foreman had made common cause with them. It is true he had lost his job (to be reinstated later), but that had not helped John. Wounded pride had prevented him from going back to work at his old rating, and he had moved his family into Buffalo, where the "head office" of the railroad company had found him a place on the dining cars.

But why hadn't John stayed on the dining cars? Mrs. Anderson was asked. She hesitated over her answer, and then averred that there had been some "trouble". With many of his fellows, John had grown accustomed to working on the lake boats during the navigation season, going back to the dining cars during the rest of the year; and also like many of his fellows he had fallen into the habit of making a few extra dollars by tucking into his locker a bottle or two of contraband liquor obtained in a Canadian port, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE NEGRO STAYS "IN HIS PLACE"

The occupational status in Buffalo industries of 1,600 Negro men compared with 11,000 white men

disposing of them on the American side. But John had been caught; hence the "trouble". And when, the following winter, John had tried to get back on the dining cars, he was refused re-employment as having a "record". So he had perforce turned to the limited opportunities of mill and factory work.

Meanwhile Fannie, Mrs. Anderson's oldest daughter, had dropped in. Hopefully the interviewer turned to her. It might be that this representative of the younger generation was looking forward to a future at least a little less fraught with uncertainty than was her parents'. It appeared that Fannie was ready to enter high school. Did she intend, perhaps, to take a commercial course? the interviewer asked hopefully. Glumly, emphatically, and a shade defiantly, Fannie replied that she didn't. Why should she? Fannie could count twenty girls of her race who had gone into the high school commercial course and had done well. What were they doing now? Making beds and sweeping floors in a down town hotel. There just hadn't been any office jobs for them despite the efforts of the school authorities to place them. And Fannie wasn't going to go to a lot of trouble just to give someone a chance to turn her down! She lapsed into a brooding silence. Her mother was silent too, but there was a pensively resigned quality in the older woman's attitude, which was totally absent from Fannie's. She showed a fiery, almost reckless bitterness, ill-concealed and ill-restrained, all the more manifest because it was unuttered. One felt that she inherited some of the qualities of her father who had been too high spirited to go back into "his place" when, for a moment, he had glimpsed the prospect of climbing out of it.

The investigator murmured his gratitude to Mrs. Anderson for her time and departed.

The Anderson family epitomizes many of the significant tendencies that have emerged from the University of Buffalo study of Nationality, Color and Economic Opportunity. Who shall say where the chief responsibility for this family's misfortunes lies. Race prejudice there is, undisguised and inescapable; but this is not all. Mr. Anderson's own attitude made it impossible for him to go back to his track-working job to bide his time for more favorable opportunity in the future; but who in John Anderson's place would have done otherwise? Could any man, white or black, after having suffered such a calculated and undeserved rebuff, have done less than go to make a fresh start somewhere else? Again, perhaps there was no special animus behind John Anderson's last lay-off at all. He was middle-aged and not skilled, and the foreman may have dropped him without any particular reference to his color, or to the validity of the excuse for his earlier absence. Not that anyone could persuade John that race prejudice was not behind the foreman's actions. After a lifetime of snubs and injustices, it would be but human for him to interpret this final misfortune as simply another manifestation of race feeling. Finally, John's "trouble" was chiefly of his own making. Yet, even here, the sense of loss of status growing out of his previous experience may have helped make him rather less heedful of his obligations concerning "law enforcement" than he might otherwise have been.

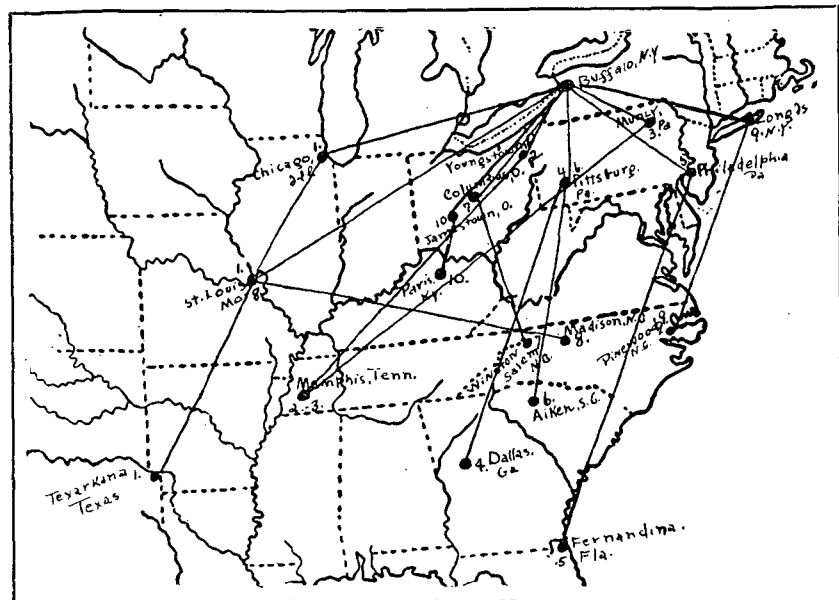
So throughout the various separate studies entering into the Buffalo monograph, it was well nigh impossible to unravel the tangled strains of race prejudice, of economic inefficiency, of personality defect and of the misinterpretation of the acts and motives of others, in the vicissitudes and misfortunes of the 17,000 or more individuals who, either through interview or statistical tabulation, were covered by the study. One fact is certain. All of these elements were present. One cannot read the tables and charts growing out of the tabulation of the 15,000 men and women covered in a survey of twelve industrial and mercantile establishments without realizing that some form of resistance is being put in the way of the economic advancement of certain groups. It may be that Negroes—particularly the southern-born "plantation" Negroes, composing the bulk of Buffalo's colored population—are not suited for the higher ranges of manual or clerical tasks; but it is hardly probable that out of 1604 Negroes, not a single one should be qualified for any occupation higher than skilled labor, and that only 161 should be qualified for any occupation higher than unskilled and general labor. Likewise, it may be that Poles and Italians, particularly the immigrants and their children included in this study, are not particularly qualified for office work. Yet again, it is hardly probable that out of 1,178 Polish and 299 Italian men in these twelve establishments, only one should be competent for office work.

BUT this same set of data suggests that other factors than preference and prejudice affect the progress of the immigrant and his children. Otherwise how account for the relatively low status of the English, Scotch and Welsh? The males of this group showed a "probability coefficient" ranging from .02 to .05 of becoming highly skilled workers,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

foremen, ordinary office workers, or high grade office and professional men, as against coefficients ranging from .01 to .57 of becoming general laborers, unskilled laborers, semi-skilled or skilled laborers.

How again is one to explain the fact that a study of some 1,300 women office workers showed that Jewish and Italian girls—belonging to groups who could expect little in the way of favoritism on the part of employers—earn considerably more money, when allowance is made for education and experience, than girls of such generally esteemed "Nordic" nationalities as Germans and Scandinavians? It seems that certain factors of training, opportunity and selection have been so powerfully operative in the case of these groups that, on the one hand, those possessing a preferred nationality status have progressed somewhat slowly, and on the other hand, those not belonging to these preferred nationalities have, nevertheless, made rapid progress.[1]



THE NEGRO TREKS NORTH

Routes taken by ten Negro migrants to Buffalo, shown by a map prepared by Mary E. Wesley

Again, if there are case studies, such as the one summarized at the beginning of this article, that give poignant evidence of the effects on the worker and his family of restricted economic opportunity, yet there are other cases, coming from every major ethnic group, that reflect economic and social advancement so rapid as to seem more appropriate for a motion picture director's stock of "happy ending" scenarios than for an investigator's notebook. There is a colored man holding a responsible executive position where he meets dozens of white customers and business people daily. There is a young Jewish couple who, after being left for dead at the close of a Russian pogrom and fleeing, penniless and broken to America, have after five brief years here, become proprietors of a thriving business and owners of an attractive home. There is a Syrian girl, earning over $35.00 per week in secretarial work after less than four years of experience. There are four Italian-Americans, children of a shoemaker who immigrated in the 1880's, one of whom is a corporation official, another a skilled mechanic, a third a successful professional man, and a fourth a distinguished artist. Undoubtedly we have here exceptional people, favorably situated and motivated by particularly powerful emotional drives. Nevertheless the fact remains that Negro and Italian, Syrian and Jewish, they have all established themselves on a solidly prosperous economic footing.

Finally, there remains the significance of subjective attitudes and emotions. The complex of human and economic relations expresses an immense variety of individual feelings and states of mind. On the one hand, many of the decisions and practices of the greatest moment to the Negro and immigrant are conditioned largely by the ideas, beliefs, and opinions of various persons. On the other hand, the reaction of the various race and nationality groups to their economic situation is richly colored by the habitual mental patterns and emotional associations of the individuals composing those groups.

Yet, if the tendencies revealed by this study are complex, and to some extent contradictory, their local significance is nevertheless unmistakable. Faulty race relations in industry are bad for the worker, bad for industry, bad for society. It must always be remembered that the job colors the entire life of most men and many women. The job fills the bulk of their waking hours, and the money that it brings conditions the whole range of their activities, all the way from the clothes they wear and the house they occupy to the tone of their recreations, the quality of their friendships, indeed the tempo of their entire existence. The emotional reactions upon the individual, therefore, of a withheld economic opportunity reverberate throughout the whole gamut of their interests, and damage their entire personalities. There were encountered in this study men who had all but lost their mental integrity through the accumulative impact on sensitive personalities of insults, snubs and opportunities denied.

Again, bad race relations mean bad industrial relations. There have not been in Buffalo such disastrously spectacular manifestations of race feeling in industry as have occurred in certain other cities as, for instance, East St. Louis. There was, however, one instance of a near-riot engendered by the unwillingness of a number of white workers to await their turn at a paywindow behind a number of recently hired colored workers; and the interviews entering into the study include several cases of quarrels, feuds, altercations, and fights, due to race and nationality differences, which could not but impair the morale of any working force. Moreover it is a poor personnel manager who cannot measure the loss in unexpended energy, wandering attention, faulty workmanship and spoiled material together with the cost of a high labor turn-over and the consequent retraining of new workers, that are directly traceable to the depression, the worry and the rebelliousness of men forced to suffer the daily irritation of doing work beneath their capacity in contact with hostile fellow workmen or supervisors.

The absence of "hope on the job"—to use the colorful phrase common among Negro workers—for the immigrant and for his children and for the Negro, means waste of economic efficiency, of raw material, and of human personality, and these are commodities that society cannot afford to waste.

[1] In this connection reference may be made to the special tendency toward office work to be found throughout the Jewish group in America. See Chapter on Occupation in Carpenter's Immigrants and their Children, U. S. Census Monograph Number VIII, just published.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

STRENGTH to The Survey's elbow will come with the opening of a new publication year in October when John Palmer Gavit will join the staff as an associate editor and as secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of Survey Associates, Inc. In this triple capacity he will take over responsibility for the financing of the enterprise, bear a hand in the general engineering of a cooperative organization and, as associate editor, have charge of foreign affairs, in the Americas as well as in Europe and the East, and including the domestic aspects of the international field—immigration, race relations and the like. Both inclination and experience qualify him for editorial service in a field which the whole trend of the times is to make creatively important in American life.

Mr. Gavit, known chiefly as a newspaper man, has had an unusually varied experience. Born at Albany, New York, he began at 14 his newspaper training, on the old Albany Evening Journal, going in 1890 to the Hartford, Conn., Evening Post. Three years later and for an intermission of nine years from daily journalism, he entered the field of social work, first in Hartford, then in Chicago, still later in the Pittsburgh region. Returning to Albany in 1902, he began ten years' service with the Associated Press, first as Albany correspondent, then as chief of the Washington Bureau, finally as superintendent of the great Central Division with headquarters at Chicago. From 1912-18 he was Washington correspondent and then for several years managing editor of the New York Evening Post. After an interval of two years with Harper and Brothers, he returned to the Evening Post, until the purchase of the paper by Cyrus K. Curtis. During that period he made a pilgrimage among colleges in America and abroad, writing a much-discussed series of articles, and subsequently a book, College (Harcourt, Brace.)

While traveling in Europe in 1924 he became intensely interested in the work of the League of Nations and has spent the past three winters in Europe "watching the wheels go round." He has written from Geneva for many American journals, particularly on opium, and is the author of Opium (Routledge, London, 1925)—the only book discussing the whole subject.

Even in so busy a life of journalism there has been time for two extended periods of social work and research. Mr. Gavit was a member of the field staff of the Studies in Methods of Americanization, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, and the author of one of its volumes, Americans by Choice, published by Harpers in 1922. In the same field is Americans from Abroad (American Library Association.)

He was a resident of Chicago Commons for five of the first years after it was established by Professor Graham Taylor, secretary of the association and editor of The Commons, one of the forbears of The Survey. He brought out the first directory of social settlements and he was the general executive of the first Chicago playground enterprise, which equipped five school-yards with primitive apparatus at a total cost of $1,500. That was the year of the Spanish-American war and at a time when the streets of Chicago were paved with wooden blocks. The youngsters all turned soldiers, built forts of the blocks and played at war. In each playground some dark-skinned boy was elected to be a Spaniard—and was pelted with the paving-blocks until he had to run for it to save his hide. A long way, in time and distance, from the League of Nations; but hard by in the understanding it gave one young man of the simple things that lie behind the clash of races, in Chicago or at Versailles.

FROM the trial court in California to the Supreme Court of the United States, learned legal authorities agree that Anita Whitney, Oakland social worker and "lifelong friend of the unfortunate," violated the California Criminal Syndicalism Act and is therefore guilty of a felony in having attended an organization convention of the Communist Labor Party eight years ago. But she is not to serve the savage sentence of from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary, imposed on her in punishment for her crime during the frantic months just following the war. She has been pardoned by Governor Young of California:

> Because I do not believe that under ordinary circumstances this case would ever have been brought to trial;
>
> Because the abnormal conditions attending the trial go a long way toward explaining the verdict;
>
> Because I feel that the Criminal Syndicalism Act was primarily intended to apply to organizations actually known as advocates of violence, terrorism or sabotage. . . .
>
> Because the judge connected with the case as well as the authors [of the Act] and some of the strongest advocates unite in urging a pardon;
>
> Because not only the evidence but also the testimony of all Miss Whitney's acquaintances show her to have the utmost respect for law and to be averse to violence in any form. . . .
>
> Because whatever may be thought as to the folly of her misdirected sympathies, Miss Whitney, lifelong friend of the unfortunate, in any true sense is not a criminal and to condemn her at sixty years of age to a felon's cell is an action which is absolutely unthinkable.

Miss Whitney's birth and breeding, the influence of her innumerable friends, her state-wide prominence as philanthropist and clubwoman, saved her from the worst that hysteria and terrorism could do to her. But the Criminal Syndicalism Law remains in full force in California, and in the state prisons there are still men, without social standing, means and influence, who were sentenced under it. Because of the basis on which Miss Whitney's lawyers conducted her defense and drafted her appeal, it was impossible for the United States Supreme Court to enquire whether "at the time and under the circumstances the conditions existed which are essential to validity under the federal Constitution." Nevertheless Justices Holmes and Brandeis, who were thus forced to concur in the Court's opinion upholding the constitutionality of the law, joined in a separate opinion, written by Justice Brandeis, which searchingly and eloquently goes into the principles of free speech involved in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the case. Justice Brandeis agrees with the majority of the court that the exercise of free speech "is subject to restriction, if the particular restriction is required in order to protect the state from destruction or from serious injury." But he points out further:

> Those who won our independence believed that the final end of the state was to make men free to develop their faculties; and that in its government the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. . . . They recognized the risks to which all human institutions are subject. But they knew that order cannot be secured merely through fear of punishment for its infraction; that it is hazardous to discourage thought, hope and imagination; that fear breeds repression; that repression breeds hate; that hate menaces stable government; that the path of safety lies in the opportunity to discuss freely supposed grievances and proposed remedies; and that the fitting remedy for evil counsels is good ones. . . .
>
> Those who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not fear political change. They did not exalt order at the cost of liberty. To courageous, self-reliant men, with confidence in the power of free and fearless reasoning applied through the processes of popular government, no danger flowing from speech can ever be deemed clear and present unless the incidence of the evil apprehended is so imminent that it may befall before there is opportunity for full discussion. If there be time to expose through discussion the falsehoods and fallacies, to avert the evil by the processes of education, the remedy to be applied is more speech, not enforced silence. Only an emergency can justify repression. Such must be the rule if authority is to be reconciled with freedom. Such, in my opinion, is the command of the Constitution. It is, therefore, always open to Americans to challenge a law abridging free speech and assembly by showing that there was no emergency justifying it.

THE new field of adult education keeps pushing back its boundaries to take in further territory. The new regime at Wisconsin University continues to show an open-minded attitude toward educational experiment, in keeping with the Wisconsin tradition. Because these two heartening statements are both true, President Glenn Frank has reached into The Survey office to take back to the Middle West Joseph K. Hart, editor of our education department.

After taking his doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, Professor Hart was a member of the department of education at the University of Washington and later at Reed College. More recently, he has been on the staff of The Survey, with a roving commission that took him to various parts of this country and to Denmark and resulted this spring in two notable books, Adult Education (Crowell) and Light from the North (Holt). At Wisconsin, Mr. Hart's official title will be professor of the philosophy of education. Hand in hand with his work on the campus will go an exploration into the present educational activities in the state, and the possibilities for developing a genuine adult education movement in Wisconsin. Survey readers know the hope and promise that Professor Hart found in the folk highschools of Denmark, through which young people eighteen to twenty-five years of age study both cultural and practical subjects, closely knit into their actual life experience. Whether some such extension of our present grade and highschool systems is desirable in an American agricultural community not unlike the Danish countryside in interest and accent; whether people's colleges in the German sense or people's forums in the Russian sense have anything to offer rural America; whether the men and women on Middle-Western farms or in Middle-Western towns want to continue the exploration of the book world which so many of us abandoned at the close of formal schooling—such questions will guide and illumine Professor Hart's explorations in his new field of work. It will be a satisfaction to Survey readers, as it is to the staff, to know that he will continue as an associate editor of this magazine.

THE doctrine of the class war is commonly assumed to be a peculiar characteristic of radical propaganda. The consensus of editorial opinion in the British liberal and labor press holds the Conservative government to be its present most drastic exponent. This view is based upon the character of the Trade Unions Bill which Mr. Baldwin's party has just driven through Parliament. Ever since the general strike of last year, it was to be assumed that some legislative barrier would be set up against its repetition. But the government has gone far beyond both the general and the sympathetic strike. It has attempted to paralyze the political activity of the trade unions and of the Labor Party, its most formidable political rival.

The full text of the bill is not yet available. The most complete analysis of its provisions that has come to our attention was contributed by Harold Laski to the New Republic for June 8. The bill is designed to prohibit general strikes, to prevent the intimidation of workers who do not wish to strike, to prevent trade-unionists who do not belong to the Labor Party from being compelled to contribute to the political funds of the unions, and to restrain civil servants from belonging to any association affiliated with a body such as the Trade Union Congress which is not exclusively composed of other civil servants.

Even Labor members of Parliament seem to have been prepared to accept restraints upon the general strike. They were not, however, prepared for legislation so sweeping and ambiguous in its terms as to cast doubt upon the legality of almost all strikes. The clause defining an illegal strike forbids all strikes "designed or calculated to coerce the government either directly or *by inflicting* hardship upon the community." This, as Mr. Laski points out, would cover not only general and sympathetic strikes, but also many primary strikes such as might arise on the railroads and the mines with which the government invariably concerns itself and which inevitably bring hardship upon the community. If enforced, these provisions would involve restraints that have not prevailed since the last century.

As a weapon of class warfare the provision which forbids the unions to levy a political assessment upon their members without their individual sanction specified annually in writing and by post is the most menacing. Before 1910, trade unions were free to raise political funds as they chose. The verdict of the House of Lords in the Osborne case of that year put an end to this freedom. In 1913, the Asquith government, through the Trade Union Act of that year, authorized the unions to establish political funds by a ballot of their membership, with the proviso that any member who did not wish to contribute might refrain by giving notice. The present legislation reverses this procedure. It

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

makes the levying of assessments cumbersome, difficult and expensive. It is obviously designed to dynamite the only wells whence the Labor Party can draw substantial support.

The Conservative Party has thus raised the issue over which the next general election will be fought. By-elections have been running strongly against it. The British voter has traditionally opposed vindictive legislation. By using legislation as a weapon of class warfare, Mr. Baldwin's government seems to have alienated the liberal opinion which swung to it during the general strike. It has greatly strengthened the position of the Labor Party.

SCRUBBED until they shone like Shakespeare's schoolboy, one hundred social and health workers of New York City met with the leading soap-makers of the country at the official launching of the Cleanliness Institute, which has for its purpose a leveling up of the standards of cleanliness, personal and industrial. John H. Finley of the New York Times reminded the diners that cleanliness among humans was first a religious rite, ceremonial and more or less skimpy; then a matter of morals; later of hygiene; now, in addition, a clear case of social obligation. In the unwashed past, those men and women of position who walked with their noses in the air had a more practical and homely reason than the pride and vainglory which has been charged against them. In all times, Dr. Finley said, he who "comes with clean hands" has been welcome. Health Commissioner Harris deftly suggested that this be applied to the more than a million school children in New York City. Roscoe C. Edlund, director of the institute, had a modern version of it in the story of a workman in an immaculate food factory, who came from the rest-room without washing his hands, a heinous offense. An inspector stopped him at the door. "O, I didn't have to wash my hands," said the man, "I wasn't going to work, I was going to eat."

The Cleanliness Institute has three planks in its platform. It will make research into all aspects of cleanliness and what it means; it will make the result of its research available to anyone who wants it, in literature, pictures, perhaps movies; it will set out to raise to the American standard of cleanliness all those homes, persons and institutions which are dirty from ignorance or slovenliness or even from choice. It's work will be done through social and health agencies and schools. It's staff will be under the direction of Roscoe C. Edlund, formerly a community chest executive, secretary to the president of Cornell University and to the general director of the Russell Sage Foundation, with Dr. W. W. Peter as health consultant and Sally Lucas Jean as consultant for schools. Anyone who wants any information or help on cleanliness, including ammunition for campaigns, can have it for the asking of Mr. Edlund at 45 East 17 Street, New York City.

The Institute believes in cleanliness as a measure of social and health import. It has frankly met in advance any criticism of its motives by recognizing the commercial stake in the program—the more cleanliness the more soap. Makers of 80 per cent of the soap products in this country are in it and they have provided a budget of a half million dollars for the first year. It has staked its claim to the need of preaching cleanliness in a world which established its first bathtub as recently as 1842—in Cincinnati; a world where, as Dr. Finley showed, even Boston has been clean scarcely more than a single life-span, for it was in 1845 that Boston enacted an ordinance—a health ordinance, they called it—forbidding bathing in a tub except on a physician's prescription.

ON May 30, while scores of anxious Kentuckians were watching a long thin line of dirt along the eastern bank of the Mississippi and were wondering whether the new flood from the Missouri River would break through, heavy rain was falling in the mountains of eastern Kentucky, 300 miles away, the mountain streams were full of water and the Kentucky River was at flood stage. That night a heavy cloudburst made rushing torrents out of the mountain streams and turned the Kentucky into another Mississippi, carrying destruction and death into twelve counties of eastern Kentucky.

It was several days before accurate reports could be had, for the storm tore up railroads and washed away wires and telegraph poles. Many of the people who lived back in the mountains could be reached only by horseback or afoot. Special trains were sent out from Louisville and other places with food, medical supplies and clothing, but there was great difficulty in getting supplies into the flooded area. Governor William J. Fields of Kentucky asked the Red Cross to take charge of the relief and rehabilitation work and appointed a committee of three with Dr. A. T. McCormack as chairman to represent the state. Red Cross headquarters were established at Lexington in charge of Lewis Kilpatrick and Henry M. Baker and an experienced disaster worker, released from the Mississippi flood, was put in each county, assisted by eight case-workers and eighteen nurses.

There was great destruction of crops, most of which cannot be replanted on account of the lateness of the season, but the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky has recommended certain farm and garden products which still may be planted with profit. In the Big Sandy Valley there was a large amount of temporary unemployment as a result of the flooding of coal mines.

The mountain people get most of their drinking water from open wells, which would of course be particularly dangerous after a flood. The State Board of Health sent representatives into every area to work with the Red Cross nurses in preventing the spread of typhoid by chlorinating the wells. Eighteen persons were killed and about 2,500 were injured. They were sent to nearby hospitals or were treated at clinics set up in schoolhouses or whatever buildings were left standing. As most of the roads and bridges had been washed away, the nurses had to climb over the mountain trails to the clinics and to reach the homes of the people. But as a result of their work there has been no epidemic of any kind. Later in the summer the State Board of Health will follow up this work inaugurated by the nurses, with a series of child health conferences, many of them to be held in isolated mountain regions. There has been each summer a serious epidemic of dysentery in these

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

mountains, especially among children, and the State Board of Health is convinced that with the start already given by the clinics and the health work done by the nurses they have an opportunity greatly to improve health conditions among the mountain youngsters.

WHEN it is possible for the general secretary and industrial secretary in charge of important work among the city's working girls to admit with a certain pride membership in an organization definitely rated as anti-patriotic, pacifistic, and through its interlocking directorates in direct liaison with Soviet Russia and international revolution; . . . when it is the general practice of these radicals, having attained to positions of influence in important community organizations to make these organizations serve purposes contrary to the best interests of any American community, then there would appear to be occasion for the patriotic majority to know the truth and to set about eliminating these influences as positive forces and centers of influence.

Thus muttered the Fort Wayne, Indiana, News-Sentinel in one of a series of six articles designed to show up radical plots in America, published last March.

What was the nefarious organization, whose adherents were undermining the safety of Fort Wayne through their connection with the local Y.W.C.A.? None other than the Fellowship of Reconciliation. By processes of reasoning known only to itself, the News-Sentinel declared the Fellowship to be "intimately hooked up with the Reds, the communists, and the subversive elements of the most pernicious radicalism. It is itself opposed to decent preparedness for this country. It is extremely pacifistic in its program. In league with the vicious designers and plotters of Moscow, it eminently serves the purposes of the bolsheviki."

The newspaper's unsubstantiated assertions might be ignored save for their serious consequences. Twice the board of directors of the Y.W.C.A. passed resolutions of confidence in their general secretary and their industrial secretary, thus attacked because of membership in an organization whose religious tenets they upheld; four women's clubs which had come in contact with their work for the Y.W.C.A. supported them; there was general testimony as to the value and faithfulness of their years of service. But the resolutions passed by the directors were not made public "lest a newspaper controversy ensue." On May 30, when no action against the secretaries had been taken, the paper declared in an editorial signed by its management, "More may be said. That will depend entirely upon what steps are taken to preserve the Y.W.C.A. under the standards to which it should continue to devote itself and which, we think, the Fort Wayne public has a perfect right to expect that it will devote itself." Still the board of directors failed to make any statement of their position, and a short time later the two secretaries, to save the organization and themselves further embarrassment, offered their resignations. These were accepted on the advice of the board of trustees, who recommended further that the two secretaries be relieved immediately of official connection with the organization, though their contracts still had a month or two to run.

The News-Sentinel congratulated the Y.W.C.A. Later it published in full a long statement of facts and principles by the two women whom they had accused of an un-American interest in peace, industry and internationalism, and two articles by one of the executive secretaries of the Fellowship, which it countered with three articles of its own, decrying the organization in a series of charges centered in the fact that some of the directors of the Fellowship of Reconciliation had also served as officers or members of the American Civil Liberties Union, the League for Industrial Democracy, or the American Fund for Public Service.

Thus a campaign of shouting reduced to silence the responsible officers of the Y.W.C.A., who were ready to declare privately their confidence in these members of the staff; it removed from offices which they had filled ably not only these two women but two other secretaries and one member of the clerical staff who have resigned in protest; and it divided the city of Fort Wayne into two hotly disputing camps. The triumph of fear and hysteria in a time so far removed from the real emergency of war is as discouraging as it is surprising. The National Board of the Y.W.C.A., after sending representatives to talk over the events in Fort Wayne, has testified to its faith in the work and leadership of the secretaries who resigned by offering them responsible positions elsewhere.

AT the time of his death on May 19, Edward Twichell Ware was president emeritus of Atlanta University, having resigned the active presidency on account of tuberculosis which attacked him eight years ago. He was born and brought up in Atlanta, surrounded by the New England teachers of the University and by its Negro students and teachers. In his home he watched his parents live their lives of service and Christian faith. After graduating from Yale and from Union Theological Seminary, he traveled in the North as financial secretary for the University. His heart was in his work. He believed in it. He felt then as indeed he did until the day of his death, that here was a chance to put Christianity to the test, to make of "brotherhood" something more than a word. He believed that every soul, regardless of race, color, creed, should have a chance to train and use what power lay within him. Atlanta University was chartered "for the liberal and Christian education of youth." Its aim was to prepare leaders. Over 80 per cent of its graduates have been teachers.

After his marriage in 1905 and after a short term as chaplain, Mr. Ware succeeded Horace Bumstead as the third president of Atlanta. Trusted utterly by his Negro friends, he never ceased to try to win some of the southern white leaders to a deeper understanding of the Negro situation. He believed that the leaders of both races should work together and learn of each other. He pleaded for tolerance and an interest that included not only family, school, race, but the welfare of mankind. He warned against partisanship and urged cooperation wherever that might be brought about without the lowering of standards. He had the courtesy that "listened to another's personality" and he had a faith that never admitted defeat for any struggling soul. In his search for health in various sanitaria, he touched many lives. Young people especially felt his

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

strength and serenity and pioneer spirit and became aware of new ways of transforming defeat into victory.

TO be known and loved as "a friend of the children" requires a rare combination of wisdom and unselfishness. When one of these gentle, whimsical, far-seeing men passes it leaves so complete an emptiness that one realizes with a pang of regret how few they are and how hard to find. It is so easy to gather together classes in "parental education" and to talk glibly of "problems" and "complexes" and "the new psychology." But a real understanding of what a little child feels and thinks and needs is no casual, artificial growth. Those who achieve it are, like "Tusitala" and Eugene Field and "Margaret" of New Orleans, rich spirits, hard to spare. William Fincke, who died recently in his early fifties, lived long enough to see the things he undertook for the sake of his young friends firmly established. He had served for some years as pastor of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church in New York City before he was stricken with the long illness from which he never recovered. He had been a courageous friend of movements for human betterment, even when it meant facing harsh criticism as a "radical" and a "bolshevik." But the real work of his heart was the Pioneer Youth Camp and Manumit School, both planned to make life fuller and richer and more joyous for the children of city workers. William Fincke and his wife gave to Manumit the beautiful rolling acres of their farm near Pawling, New York. The farm routine—crops and gardens and stock raising—are a vital part of the school life that now goes on in the fine old farm buildings (see The Survey, June 15, page 334). Manumit and Pioneer Youth Camp are expressions of a genuine friendship for children; and through them William Fincke's understanding love for girls and boys remains a continuing and a growing thing.

"THERE are two kinds of beggars. Some sit on the street corner and hold out tin cups; some sit behind mahogany desks and send out mail appeals." Thus the challenge of street mendicant to social worker at the biennial convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind. Some three hundred persons from thirty-seven states—teachers, business men, field workers, executives, private citizens, many of them blind—had gathered to talk over the adjustment of the blind to the community. Addressing this group was the Honorable Matthew A. Dunn, member of the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a blind man who made his living for many years as a "street worker" in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. He was elected on a platform of pensions for the blind, partly through the support of labor organizations. Street work, he maintains, is a necessity for many blind people; wages in the special workshop for the handicapped are too small to support a wife and children; a man can make several times as much on the street—and who has the right to deny him as good a living as he can get? We shall have street work until the state provides pensions adequate for the blind and their families. Thus Mr. Dunn. Blind people who are now working on the street came to his support. Street work, they testify, is not "the easiest way" but it is the way they earn a living and they have a right to continue in it. After all, they say, every charitable institution in the country is supported by begged funds; the street worker is only franker in his begging. A. W. Lewis of Harrisburg, who introduced himself as representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, endorsed Mr. Dunn and his supporters: "Our poor blind brothers are entitled to a living wage and the arm of labor will keep them on the streets until society provides for their support."

The reactions of the social workers present were vigorous and varied. The independent blind have always more or less ostracized the blind who begged. The seeing worker for the blind usually shares this feeling and organized work for the blind frequently has been identified with efforts to remove the blind from the streets. Small wonder then that discussion came thick and fast. Edison Mosiman of the Newark, New Jersey, Social Service Bureau, received hearty support when he stated as a fundamental proposition that mendicancy among the blind is no worse and no better than mendicancy in any other group; it is an evidence of fundamental unsoundness in society. Blindness makes a special appeal to the sympathies of the public, uninformed as to the thousands of self-supporting blind men and women who pursue useful and even distinguished lives. And so long as there are people to give to beggars, blind or seeing, so long will there be beggars to take. Hearty approval also greeted the statement that the street worker gets the wrong kind of publicity for the blind, yet this is the only publicity that ever reaches the average citizen. "If we could only exhibit on a street corner some of our blind factory operatives running drill presses and tapping-machines as efficiently as the seeing operatives among whom they work," said one young social worker, "then we might make the public realize the abilities of the blind."

On other points there was less unanimity of opinion: Whether mendicancy is necessary or not necessary depends on whether we can offer a job which yields more than a bare subsistence; before we attack the professional beggars we must be able to take care of the men who do not want to beg; we will never get enough opportunities for the blind in sighted industry until we replace the negative advertising of the blind beggar by something positive; organized labor is the friend of the blind and yet scarcely a door in organized industry is open to the blind. "I gave two good eyes to organized labor," said Senator Lanius, the blind senator of Pennsylvania, "and I ask the support of organized labor for organized work for the blind."

State aid in the form of pensions or relief for the blind was recommended by several workers from states which had such laws in force, but the general feeling was that such relief should be granted only on the ground of need.

The cure for mendicancy? A difficult problem not to be settled here and now. As one speaker put it, after a man has survived the experience of having his friends see him on the street it takes a real exertion of will to exchange the easy life and the comforts which mendicancy provides for long hours of labor and meagre existence upon the inadequate pay which the average blind laborer receives.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Cotton Mills Again

By GEORGE S. MITCHELL

IT IS fairly certain that this year will see another attempt by the United Textile Workers to push unions into the southern cotton mills. Both the American Federation of Labor and the Women's Trade Union League have made considered undertakings to help in a campaign and various outside bodies have studied the problems likely to arise. If the union succeeds in building a number of large and stable locals the results will be important for the whole cotton industry. A step will have been taken, too, toward control of the conditions under which industrialization in the region shall proceed. If the union drive fails, the South will have its cherished peace for another four or five years; but failure is not apt to have a deeper meaning.

Courtesy, The American Child

Campaigns have been made in the South ever since the industry got under way. Southern manufacturers, and some northern ones, content themselves with the shop-worn explanation that the organizers come down at such times as they think the Carolina villagers are prosperous enough and gullible enough to provide a fattening sum of initiation fees and dues for the New York treasury. The motive is not as simple as that. The A. F. of L., recognizing with the United Textile Workers that strong cotton mill locals must be the backbone of any real development of the labor movement in the region, helps largely with that fact in mind. The union itself is anxious to increase by a southern membership its preponderance over the independent textile organizations, hastening the time when they will have to fall in with it. It exhibits also a righteous wrath about feudal villages and welfare workers and union-hating mill barons. The governing motive is probably that of relieving the pressure on northern wages and hours.

Since 1920, the long-booed-at Southern competition has been a stone wall against progress for most of the northern cotton workers. With mills dribbling away to the South each month, many New England employers are trying hard to "restore equality" by depressing labor standards. Where the forty-eight-hour week or prohibition of night work are in force by legislation, manufacturers plead for repeal. Wages are nibbled at from many angles. Doubling up of machines and adoption of the multiple loom system proceed with disregard of the protests of the union. This pressure is mainly the result of the status of labor in the southern mills: its long hours, meek flexibility and wages low to a degree not entirely accounted for by the smaller cost of living or balanced in the mill books by the expensiveness of village perquisites. There are other attractions, but the southern advantage is essentially its lower labor costs. The union does not expect that a lucky Carolina campaign will enable the operatives to gain at a jump the New England scales, but it does hope to begin in the South the process of union jogging and stiffening of standards that will lessen the gap between the two regions more rapidly than if the section were left to itself.

If this year's invasion meets the hoped-for response it will be the third or fourth time that unions have spread into the southern mills (see The Survey, January 15, page 522). The Knights of Labor, in the later 'eighties led a few strikes in Carolina and Georgia mill villages. Ten years afterwards, roughly from 1898 to 1902, a good many thousands of the people went into the old International Union of Textile Workers. Its forty or more southern locals, with a Georgia president, provided a whole string of towns with strikes. When the old union merged with the new United Textile Workers, then controlled by unambitious craft bodies, outside support was withdrawn and the southern movement wilted in harsh defeats.

IN 1914, with the U. T. W. shaking itself free from localism, a bitter dispute in Atlanta gave national publicity to southern conditions, setting a series of union-conducted strikes to popping through South Carolina and Georgia for the rest of the war period. With the ground thus broken, the 1919 wave of unrest swept more people into the union than it was prepared to manage. North Carolina signed up thirty-odd thousand workers and South Carolina and Tennessee at least another five thousand. A widespread reduction in southern hours coincided with this drive. Mem-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

bers had begun to drop out when the 1921 depression came, but southern union enthusiasm was still strong enough to persuade the U. T. W. to sanction, with suspended benefits, a last stand against the successive wage cuts. The three months' strike of eight thousand people in the heart of the Piedmont area proved once and for all that union action on a big scale is possible in the South, though the strike itself was a dying effort. Since the collapse of that year a dozen tiny locals have been revived, with a district council of their own, but with a total membership that is almost negligible.

What the union needs is not spasmodic strike organizations, but strong, permanent locals in at least some of the strategic places. For a good many reasons the business of getting them is as hard a trade union problem in strategy, persistency, and power as the country provides today.

THE mill workers of the South are three hundred thousand Rip Van Winkles. Slavery and cotton penned them in the untaught poverty of the back country for four or five generations. They know less about union meetings, negotiations with employers or strike discipline than the immigrant workers of Lowell or Lawrence. Deep prejudices —sectional jealousy, bitter Protestantism, and a stimulated Anglo-Saxonism—add difficulties for a northern, partly Catholic and somewhat non-Nordic union. As yet the Negro is of little direct importance though he is a rock on which a union movement might in the future easily be wrecked.

Employers have special and non-technical reasons for opposing unionization. The paternalistic attitude which produces the company town demands undisturbed loyalty for its working out. The great southern mills, from motives more commendable than questionable, are set upon improving the condition of their operatives with as much educational and welfare work as stockholders will agree to. A vast amount of good has come from the system. Naturally, the men who are directing it see a union as a monkey-wrench in the machinery. Even were it not certain that unions would weaken or remodel the welfare movement, mill owners would combat the organization of a people whom they believe to be intellectually too immature to use power soberly.

The company-owned village gives the mill-men two lines of defence. A silent, smoothly-working pressure to keep people with suspected "industrial philosophy" out of each village or to suppress their union leanings after they are in, is maintained through the tenant relationship. A good southern superintendent knows, or can get for the asking, intimate facts about any of his people. Once a local union has been exploded into a mill community, the employer can fall back upon his extraordinary powers as owner of the settlement. In a strike he can evict, arrest through deputies paid by himself, forbid trespass to organizers, prevent distribution of literature, close meeting halls, influence merchants to refuse credit, even array local mill-subsidized ministers against the union. He need not always overtly exercise these powers to make them effective. Wholesale eviction, for instance, is seldom carried out because it shifts sympathy to the workers. But in a pinch they are available to break anything but the most strongly entrenched organization.

General opinion in the region is strongly against any extensive unionization of the mill workers. Civic shame in the union-fanned and occasionally violent outbursts of discontent, business losses, the possible brake on industrial growth for a particular town which permits unions to become domiciled, what is left of sectional feeling plus a sound distaste for the character of some of the organizers who have blustered through the region, all set the middle classes against cotton mill unions. Many agree with the employers that the process of redemption from neglect has not yet gone far enough to make release from paternalism wise or to make unions of a sort different from the old strike gangs possible.

But the basic difficulty lies in the surplus of labor. Except in times of the greatest activity, a large reserve of hands is drifting from village to village. It is usually only a matter of days or weeks until mills can be filled with strikebreakers.

Lastly, northern textile unionism is notoriously of the thinnest. Scarcely forty thousand of the three-quarters of a million textile workers outside the South belong to unions at all. Even this membership is split into two uncooperative camps, with a dozen small independents struggling in local areas. The United Textile Workers has never been able to afford the large sums that continuous organization in the South requires. Its campaigns have been successful only when and as long as help came from the A. F. of L. For such time as disunity prevails in the North it is difficult to see how the efforts in the South can be other than intermittent, unless the impossible happens and some campaign sets off a self-supporting movement among the Southern workers.

At intervals for thirty years union agents have been coming back to New England after a scouting tour in the South with reports that the region is "ripe for organization." It is easy to see some of the things that lead the union this time to believe that it can at least find a few mellow spots. The depression of 1920 came just when it looked as if success had been finally won in the South. The union expected the bad times to be only a temporary interruption to its progress. Now, with prosperity of a sort back in the southern mills, it hopes to gather the threads dropped six years ago. Something is left of the network of partially trained leaders and the thousands of union sympathizers. Not a few villages still have charters waiting in attics until reorganization comes.

A NUMBER of skilled textile crafts, one under the jurisdiction of a powerful northern association, have come into the region. It is possible that workers in these by-industries may assume a position of leadership like that of the mule-spinners of New England, who for many years "fought the battles of the textile workers alone." The U. T. W., remembering the manner in which the difficulties of 1919-21 were met, must have been helped in deciding many tactical points: what towns in the region offer it the first chance of success; whether it will gain most in a new attempt by emphasizing or smoothing over craft lines in the mills; what are its best channels for giving publicity to its program (it will miss Barrett's now defunct Charlotte Herald, which provided back-talk from the operatives to the views of the less tolerant employers); whether, if the campaign is successful, it will do best by encouraging a wildfire spread into isolated villages or by building a solid core of membership in the more completely industrialized towns.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Certain elements of southern opinion, there is reason to believe, will be more suspicious of anti-union propaganda than in the early post-war years.

And in the time since the last collapse in the South, the U. T. W. itself shows signs of a subtle change. Less is heard about its "militancy" and more about its "readiness to cooperate with employers." The new official policy of the A. F. of L. was leavening the textile union four or five years ago. The influence within the union of the progressive organization of full-fashioned hosiery operatives, an infusion of the new unionism from the extinct Amalgamated Textile Workers, and a closer tie with the workers' education movement have led the union to emphasize a phase of peaceful labor tactics hitherto neglected in the strain of endless conflicts. It was the exclusive attention of the union to its fighting side that so antagonized southern employers.

The new cooperativeness is yet by no means paramount in the organization, but if it grows it may provide in the South an escape from the old rigid alternative of abject labor dependence or recurrent labor war.

These changes since the last big effort make it possible that the United Textile Workers will have a fair field to show its best performance in the South. But a few false steps in the struggles of a developing campaign may still wreck the drive on some wholly irrelevant matter. Again, it is possible that internal quarrels or a persistent lukewarmness in the southern workers may cause the union to retire without shooting its bolt. Such an abortive campaign was launched and withdrawn in 1923.

Unionism Succeeds Among English Teachers

By THOMAS L. DABNEY

THE story of the success of unionism among the teachers of England and Wales ought to encourage those American trade unionists who have some misgivings about the possibility of organizing the so-called white collar groups. Here is an organization which, through its long history, has made remarkable progress despite hardships and many difficulties. I spent nearly a month in London last summer. Much of my time was used gathering information on the history and growth of the National Union of Teachers. Some of this information was secured directly from Frank W. Goldstone, general secretary of the union.

Fifty years ago the salary of English teachers was incredibly small; and there was considerable poverty, misery and distress among them. It was not uncommon for the better-paid teachers to support relief work in behalf of their less fortunate comrades.

When the National Union of Teachers, embracing England and Wales, was organized in 1870, its first effort was to provide some means for meeting the urgent needs of teachers in financial difficulty. This work was begun by the establishment of the Benevolent and Orphan Fund in 1877 "for the purposes of assisting teachers in distress and of relieving the widows and orphans of deceased teachers." This fund disbursed approximately $200,000 in 1924 for relief, loans, and for the Boys' Home and the Girls' Home founded by the fund. Its relief work covered 1,514 cases. Membership in the fund is open to teachers not eligible to join the union as well as to union members.

The N. U. T. has more than 117,000 members. In 1924 the membership was 112,000. That year Local Associations numbered 612 covering every part of England and Wales. The Local Associations are combined in 56 County Associations. Members of the N. U. T. include teachers in Elementary, Secondary, Technical, Nautical, Commercial, Poor Law, Army, Navy and Aircraft Schools, Training Colleges and Universities.

Some of the most distinguished educators of England and Wales belong to the Union, and several of them have held and now hold important positions in the Government. Mr. Goldstone, the General Secretary of the Union, was for eight years a member of Parliament. The present Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee is a former President of the Union and a member of Parliament.

The N. U. T. has won the recognition of the Government including Parliament and the Department of Education and the leading education bodies of England. The Union has exerted great influence on Government Legislation in behalf of teachers. Through its activities the Superannuation Act of 1918 was improved in 1925 so that the Death Gratuity accruing to a beneficiary of a teacher after 30 years' contributary service is practically doubled.

The N. U. T. has two general aims: educational and professional. It proposes a more equal distribution of educational funds for the benefit of the poorer schools and the smaller districts; better facilities in these localities for higher education, and more attention to vocational guidance. It aims also at a larger and better prepared staff of teachers so that the classes, especially in the elementary and secondary schools, may be reduced in size.

The professional aims of the Union include "the establishment of a highly qualified, publicly recognized, independent learned Profession, with emoluments and other conditions of service commensurate with their work for the State." It is advocating a Court of Appeals as a safe-guard against the unjust dismissal of teachers. It believes that teachers should have greater freedom in making school programs meet local needs.

The N. U. T. is rendering a great deal of help to its members. It furnishes the best information obtainable on professional matters. It gives assistance in any difficulties which its members may have with school authorities, including help at law.

A FAMOUS example of the Union's legal aid to members is the case of Miss Spurral, who while a labor candidate was accused by a conservative journalist of teaching seditious doctrines in her school. The Union took up Miss Spurral's defense, and through its counsel won her case. As a result, she was awarded $1,000.00 damages by the Court.

The efforts of the N. U. T. to raise teachers' salaries have been productive of good results. The "Fisher" Grant was obtained in 1918, amounting to nearly $10,000,000.00

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to increase teachers' salaries. By 1914 these campaigns had forced the Government to raise teachers' salaries in half of the three hundred and twenty scales then in existence.

According to figures published recently by the Board of Education, teachers' salaries have increased on the average as follows:

		1914	*1923*
Certificated Head Teachers	Men	$885	$2,050
	Women	630	1,635
Uncertificated Assistant Teachers	Men	340	910
	Women	285	740

An interesting phase of the financial activities of the N. U. T. is the history of the Teachers' Provident Society established in 1878. From a small beginning this Society has become a great financial institution handling millions of dollars each year. This Society offers to its members sick benefits, life insurance, pensions, endowments and loans on freehold and leasehold property at exceptionally low rates.

The Accumulated Funds of the Society exceed $12,500,000.00 and its annual income is more than $2,500,000.00.

During the war the Feminist Movement invaded the ranks of the National Union of Teachers; and by 1917 the question of sex equality was the outstanding issue before the Union. Discontented women members claimed that the N. U. T. was not vigilant enough in its efforts to equalize the pay of men and women, and the dissatisfied women teachers finally seceded from the Union. This group founded the National Union of Women Teachers. The membership of the N. U. W. T. is approximately 10,000.

The agitation begun by the feminists in the N. U. T. caused discontent among some of the men. These men claimed that the N. U. T. was under the domination of women and that too much time was spent in discussing the problems of women teachers. This group also withdrew from the N. U. T. and organized the National Association of Schoolmasters. The Association has a membership of about 6,000.

The National Union of Teachers, despite these difficulties, has accomplished much toward the freedom of teachers and the liberalizing of thought in England. The Union has fostered self-respect, dignity and initiative among its members.

In England the Scopes trial was a huge joke. Referring to this trial, Mr. Goldstone laughingly remarked to me: "England is never likely to have a Monkeyville." Even the radicals in the schools of England are freer from persecution and injustice than our radicals in America. And this situation, as Mr. Goldstone pointed out to me, is due very largely to the influence of the National Union of Teachers.

What Do They Get Out of It?

By HANNAH HENGEVELD

I LIVED on a farm all my life, going through the regular routine of a farmer's daughter, helping with the farm work, and attending the district school; and when I was old enough I went to town, taking up dressmaking, working in a canning factory, and later in the telephone office. It was while working there that I saw a poster one morning that told about a Summer School for Women Workers at Madison. It reawakened and intensified the longing always present for more and broader knowledge, so I sent in an application and was accepted.

I expected much, but it was all beyond my expectations. I was twenty-six years old, had only an eighth-grade education, and having been out of school for more than ten years I did not think I was going to be able to learn as much as I did.

I had been in the world of industry only a few years, and I found that I had learned very little about the principles of social economics, but coming to class with forty-one girls who had been in industry for several years and who represented twenty-five different industries to hear their discussion about present-day social problems gave me a greater knowledge of the business world than any book or lecture could give me. I also learned a great deal about trade unions.

After studying economics I went back to the switchboard with greater interest.

English was my favorite study. I enjoyed writing themes and reading, and in those few weeks many rules were made clear to me and many are still fixed in my mind. The study of English helped me to express myself better. I can also choose good books and literature with more ease and intelligence.

I enjoyed physical education and learned much from the health talks which were given once a week. I was physically improved through the corrective exercises, especially my posture, which seemed to be my greatest defect, perhaps from sitting or standing in an incorrect position while at work. Swimming and tennis were great fun and they taught me good sportsmanship.

Not only were my studies of great value to me, but to associate with other college girls meant much to me. I lived in a dormitory and met a great many fine girls, some of whom became close friends with whom I am still corresponding. Not only did I meet interesting and famous people but I was given a better conception of university life.

I estimate the value of Summer School for Women Workers very highly, for not only did I learn a great deal in those six weeks, but I still benefit by it. It helps me to understand other people better and to appreciate them more. It taught me how little I really knew and how much I still have to learn. It gave me the desire to keep on learning. The influence of those six weeks will extend into years; years which will bring opportunities for self-improvement, advancement, and service, which will be made use of because of the help which I received at the Summer School in Madison, Wisconsin.

THE FIRST summer school for women workers in industry to be held under urban conditions on a day school plan opened at Barnard College, Columbia University, June 27, with 25 students enrolled, for a six weeks course of study that includes economics, English, and general science. The school program also offers informal work in music, health and recreation. The school is self-governing, with instruction on the tutorial plan. The student group is made up of union and non-union workers, organizers, officers and business agents in the labor movement. The membership has been recruited entirely from New York City.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Opportunity Schools

By MABEL MONTGOMERY

The third prize story in the recent Harmon-Survey Award in the field of public education

MOST academic institutions demand that applicants for admission possess definite and exact learning. Yet each year in South Carolina recurs seeming midsummer madness when the depths of one's ignorance constitutes solitary stimulation for attending two colleges. These Opportunity Schools, as they have been christened, are a small sector of South Carolina's battle to remove from her aristocratic name the stigma of being the second most illiterate state in our union. Federal figures show that South Carolina leads the United States in reducing the percentage of adult illiteracy between 1910 and 1920 with a gain of 7.6, from 25.7 to 18.1.

Last August marked the sixth consecutive summer of intensive college teaching for uneducated girls, the fourth for the same type of men. Institutions had long offered summer courses to the educated—doctors, teachers, ministers. South Carolina has thrown wide collegiate doors to illiterates from farm, cotton mill and home in order that through study life for them might become richer, more useful and more satisfying; also that the state might go forward with the individual. For can one be a good citizen in a modern state when the printed page is a sealed mystery? Or care about progress if a mortifying cross mark represents one's signature? Opening these two colleges did more than inaugurate a new educational experiment; it began a new era in good citizenship in South Carolina.

From Tall Tales, by Percy Mackaye
The Century Company

Do these people want to come to college? So far about nine hundred of them, the average girl being nineteen years of age and the man twenty-six, have devoted one month to mastery of simple elementary branches. For this stay, wages sacrificed run to a summer's total of $3,000 for the girls, $4,000 for the men.

Wil Lou Gray, supervisor of adult schools in South Carolina's State Department of Education, has travelled unceasingly up and down the state organizing almost the famed fifty-seven varieties of adult schools: day schools, night schools, lay-by schools, when the crops demand no care and the farmers have leisure to attend, cotton mill schools in well equipped community buildings, schools by flickering lantern light while the tobacco cures, schools in country churches and crossroads stores, every imaginable sort of school, held at any unholy hour convenient for reaching these ignorant, sensitive Anglo-Saxons past their first youth. As the result of such contacts Miss Gray realized that girls at the formative stage would learn faster, absorb more of life besides the three Rs, more of home-making, sanitation, community responsibility, general fineness, in fact, if they could be removed from their sordid local environment, given intensive instruction in cultural surroundings, with proper food and sympathetic teachers.

Such a pioneer school was first opened in August, 1921. For the experiment Tamassee, part of a land grant to General Andrew Pickens for service in the Revolutionary War, situated among the rolling Blue Ridge foothills and now the winter school property of the D.A.R., was borrowed. Here Miss Gray tried out her belief financed almost literally on a shoestring. One barrel of flour donated by a flour drummer fired by the adult supervisor's glowing optimism really formed the school's beginning. But nothing daunts Wil Lou Gray, not even evolving a full-fledged school from a flour barrel.

At Tamassee eighteen girls assembled. Mostly they hailed from cotton mills, picked by discerning adult teachers there for their qualities of leadership. Three were farmers' daughters. All had known the harshness, the stark, unadorned realities of life. Among them was a young widow who seemed so superior to the group that Miss Gray tactfully inquired whether she was not a misfit in such an undertaking. Sadly the widow shook her head.

"When I was nine," she replied, "I went to work in the mill. Till then I had gone to school off and on, mostly off. At sixteen I got married. Pretty soon my husband died and left me with three teeny children. I had to put 'em in an orphanage and go back to the mill to support myself. This June they come to see me. One day my oldest boy said, 'Mama, don't you know you oughtn't to talk that-a-way?' It hurt, Miss Gray, it did. Then and there I made up my mind to talk right. And when I heard of this school, I says, 'That's the very place for me.' So here I am. First, I aim to talk proper."

A bright, pretty girl remarked, "Many's the times I've stood at the mill window looking out at children going backwards and forwards to school and wished I was one of them. It seems too good to be true that I'm here." After working all day in a mill she had at night walked a mile to take a music lesson. This musical ability as well as her very definite personality made her a real asset at Tamasee.

A father bringing his two daughters stated that in their

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

childhood he was too poor to spare them to go to school. Later, because of their age, they were ashamed to attend. Now they were mill-hands to whom Tamassee seemed a God-given opportunity.

Tamassee's day began at six-thirty. Breakfast was at eight. From nine to twelve regular classes were held. At twelve dinner was begun and served at two. Industrial work and studies in hygiene and citizenship filled the early afternoon, late afternoon being left for recreation. In four rotating groups the pupils did the entire household work, even the washing. By such systematizing each girl received some training in cooking and table service. This sounds like a strenuous program. In reality it seemed play to girls accustomed to laboring long hours in mill and field.

MEAL times were Tamassee's open forum. The girls, as well as the widow, aspired to speak correctly; to them it was the mark of a "lady." Often one would ask, "How do you say this? Or that?" Correct table manners were another ambition. "Tell us when we eat wrong," they begged.

Gains in health and habits of personal cleanliness were beyond argument. Many had never before seen running water or been in a bathtub. Tamassee gave most of them their first lessons in toothbrushing and sewing. But what did these eighteen girls get in books? After four weeks, those illiterate on entering were able to read simple text and to write legible letters; the more advanced had gone forward splendidly. New alertness could be discerned in the girls' faces. All had developed their reasoning power and had learned to think in terms of the group as well as the individual.

It had been intended to charge a small amount for board but it was speedily found that the type of pupil wanted could make no money payment, though with characteristic independence those from the country brought potatoes, beans, corn, eggs. Free board was made possible through interested friends, the Illiteracy Commissions, donations from near-by towns and last, but by no means least, the inspirational barrel of flour. The state's teaching cost amounted to $2.20 per pupil for the dozen and a half girls as well as twenty men and women from the immediate neighborhood who formed a night class.

Tamassee showed on a practical basis what could be done through a vacation school for the unlettered working girl. Tamassee was not nearly large enough to accommodate the numbers who clamored to attend. It was also too inaccessible among its remote hills. The following year the Methodists loaned Lander College for the vacation school, state and church thus joining forces. For this second session, which was open to girls over fourteen and women who did not have a chance in youth, none to be above fifth grade, ninety enrolled; two were from towns, nine from the country, seventy-nine from cotton mills.

Lander Opportunity Schools were successfully held in August, 1923 and 1924. They were no longer regarded as uncertain experiments but a firmly fixed part of South Carolina's educational system. In 1925 Lander underwent repairs. The Baptists offered Anderson College which was accepted with gratitude and used again in 1926.

Meanwhile there was a demand for a summer school for men, paralleling the sessions for women. Erskine College, belonging to seceders from the Presbyterian church who formed their own denomination, has been used. The summer group at Erskine measure this month's study in terms of supporting a family, of more money in the pay envelope. They have a real incentive to get all they can from the course. Jesse T. Crawford, superintendent of Riverside Manufacturing Company at Anderson, says, "Of the young men we have sent to these schools, three have risen to the position of section men in their respective rooms while one has been made night overseer since his return." With such hope ahead, no wonder men attend classes all morning, despite enervating heat, doggedly study every afternoon in groups under the campus trees, and at their own urgent request have brief classes again at night. Teachers find they instruct not merely the five stipulated classroom hours but unceasingly till bedtime. Teachers at both Anderson and Erskine are chosen for their human sympathy, their genuine interest in the project as well as pedagogical attainments, for the whole enterprise depends for its success on the tact and understanding of the teacher.

As to the school's personnel and background, South Carolina's cotton mill class contains almost no foreign-born. It is composed mainly of rural people, tenant farmers who either failed to make a living from the land or succumbed to town lure and the prospect of steady wages. Social workers, teachers and kindergartners who come in direct contact with mill children testify to their intelligence. Good mentality is to be found among mill youngsters and among their elders as well.

Class sessions in both schools are intensely practical. Courses of study are related closely to home needs and problems. Men's advanced arithmetic classes teach the application of figures to textile calculations in carding, spinning and weaving; an understanding of taxes; thrift through saving and insurance. The women's deal with the computing of domestic purchases, keeping household accounts, marketing. Home economics teaches the rules for a balanced diet and how to plan family needs, matters in which mill housewives are lamentably uninformed. Commencement night at Anderson includes a style show in which each pupil walks across the stage in a dress she has made herself—often her very first attempt—the teacher announcing its cost, ranging from fifty-nine cents to three dollars, and its material, usually gingham manufactured in South Carolina mills where the girls work.

ATHLETIC sports, drills and games under trained recreation leaders aim to develop the bodies of pupils who under the strain of making a living have forgotten how to play, if they ever knew. Play is an integral part of South Carolina's adult education program; these people seem fairly starved for wholesome amusement.

Outwardly, Opportunity girls differ little from the average year-round students, ranging in appearance from heavy, stolid types of faces to faces as delicately lovely as cameos. This same variation is perceptible among the older students. A middle-aged woman of pleasant, refined countenance moved with dignity through Anderson's halls as if she might be a resident trained nurse in her spic-and-span white uniform, borrowed, it turned out, from her trained nurse daughter. This woman was, unbelievably, a beginner who had gone to school only a few weeks in her distant youth. Big, jolly, fine Mrs. Kinard, fifty-three and a farmer's wife, won Anderson's medal awarded the best all-round pupil;

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mrs. Kinard's previous schooling totaled two summer adult sessions of four weeks each in her home county of Aiken. Widowed Mrs. Byrum, Anderson's grandmother in point of age with sixty-three energetic years behind her, was always ready for anything, not a particle weighted down by the cares of raising ten children out of the seventeen born to her, the youngest, a girl of eighteen, being with her at school. Those who attend one summer invariably long to come back, and they have the missionary spirit of wanting others to share this amazing joy. One reached Anderson announcing, "Here I am. And here's two I brought."

"I am a grandfather. I am a great grandfather, but I am not too old to learn. Four weeks ago I came to Erskine Opportunity School hardly knowing my ABC's, but," and inexpressible exultation soared in his voice, "I can read and write now!"

So proclaimed T. T. Campbell, a farmer of sixty-three, to whom books had heretofore been sealed, at Erskine's first commencement. In order to reach Erskine on the opening day, Mr. Campbell got up at three o'clock and walked five miles from his home to the college. Miss Gray found this out and awarded him a scholarship that he might avoid such strenuous commuting. After his first Sunday at home he said to his teacher, "Yesterday was the shortest day I ever spent. First I figgered some and then I read my Bible. Then I figgered more and read again and the first thing I knew it was sunset." The blessedness of being able to occupy himself when time had hung so heavily before!

Erskine's oldest pupil the third summer, W. R. Sullivan, a loom fixer in the Joanna Mill at Goldville, might easily have been mistaken for a retired business man rather than one courageously acquiring first reader knowledge. And Erskine's youngest, that same session, merrily smiling Cullen McCune, though only thirteen, helped support his widowed mother and seven younger brothers by work in a laundry.

Both schools have attained the hoariness of alumni associations. Erskine's president is an American legionnaire.

A few pupils pay their own way, saving regularly during the year toward this goal. Several girls who live near the town of Anderson stay at the college four days a week, then go home and work in a mill the remaining two days in order to earn enough on which to return. Many civic, religious and patriotic organizations, as well as public-spirited individuals give scholarships amounting to twenty-dollars each. So far meals have been kept within twelve dollars and fifty cents per person, the rest going toward necessary incidentals. Methodists and Baptists annually donate two hundred and fifty dollars each for general expenses. The state pays the faculty, consisting of a dean and five teachers at each school. James P. Gosset, a textile manufacturer, has each summer sent from his mills forty operatives, twenty men to Erskine, twenty women to Lander, later Anderson, paying all expenses. Best of all, he supports the men's families in their absence. Mr. Gossett emphatically says, "The money invested in these schools is, in my opinion, the best investment we have ever made." Alexander Long, another forward-looking textile executive, sends one employe from each of his chain of mills and will lend money to others desiring to attend. B. E. Geer, president of Judson Mills and a trustee of Duke Foundation, declares, "Pupils who attend Opportunity Schools come back not only better workers but better citizens." So the outlay must be decidedly worth while.

At commencement regret is heard on every side that the end has come. "Why, I'm just beginning to learn," they say wistfully, "If I could go on another four weeks right now, I could read and figger real well."

Many continue to attend special schools in their own localities where adult teachers fan this ember of learning and its consequent self-respect into steady, unquenchable flame that is translated into community improvement and state advancement.

Clothes, Money and the Working Girl

By HATTIE E. ANDERSON

VOLUMES have been written about the working girl, her wages and her standard of living. She has been pictured as a poor, worried creature hurrying to the sweatshop, or as a "flapper" painted and powdered and reckless. Obviously much that has been written comes from unreliable sources and is not founded on facts. A study of actual conditions with careful interpretation of the findings has been made by the Milwaukee Vocational School. In Milwaukee the working girls of the city attend the vocational school on a part-time basis between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years. The school comes in contact with more than 5,500 working girls a week.

It has long been felt by some two score teachers of clothing classes in the school that the instruction should be more closely correlated with actual conditions in the community. It fell to my lot to coordinate the efforts of the teachers in conducting a clothing survey among our girls.

We prepared a questionnaire to find what the average working girl really wears, what she earns, what she spends for clothing and whether or not she budgets her money. This clothing questionnaire was so framed that each girl could readily report the number and kind of garments she possessed, the initial cost, the length of time she wore a garment, the cost per year, whether it was ready-made or home-made, who selected her clothing and how it was paid for.

The purpose of the questionnaire was fully explained to groups of about twenty girls as they came to their clothing classes. Then each girl filled out her questionnaire without any prompting from the teacher and without signing her name. The returns were studied by the teachers and the results tabulated and interpreted. In this group of 1,318 girls, we found that 46.3 per cent of their earnings was spent for clothing.

There were striking revelations regarding several articles of clothing, particularly silk hosiery. The number ranged all the way from six pairs to an almost unbelievable figure—122 pairs a year. Surely they did not wear them out! No, they were passed on to mother or younger sisters.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Four pairs of oxfords and pumps and three hats a year were bought by the average, though the numbers ranged from two to a half dozen or more. Many younger girls did not own silk dresses. The older girls reported silk dresses in their wardrobes, an average of two each, although some owned a dozen or more.

IT was illuminating to find from the survey that 65 cents of every dollar spent for clothing went for outer clothing, 23 cents for accessories, and only 12 cents for underclothing, although much of the underwear was silk, which means fewer articles purchased for the amount of money spent. For these 12 cents they purchased from one to four pieces of underclothing, including brassieres, silk vests, bloomers and slips.

The average of fifteen pairs of silk hose a year seems high. One must remember, however, that hosiery is one of the most important articles of feminine apparel in these short-skirted days. Many people have been misled by highly artificial budgets in magazines and other publications which arbitrarily allow five or six pairs of hose a year. The working girl, approaching the age of eighteen, should be intensely interested in her clothing, and much that might, at first glance, seem frivolous is really a natural expression of her desire to look her best. We came to a similar agreement as to the 23 per cent of the clothing dollar spent for accessories. The modern wage-earner wants to keep up with the community standards for well dressed girls. Galoshes, gloves, belts, pins, handkerchiefs, scarfs and cosmetics are essential to the achieving of this natural ambition.

The average earnings of the group were $404.02 a year. The range was from $100 to $1,000, the lower figure being due to irregular employment. The questionnaire covered the method of buying: 87 per cent of the girls went shopping with their mothers, indicating close family cooperation, 11 per cent selected their own clothing, while 2 per cent made no report on this item.

The survey showed that 91 per cent of the girls paid cash for their clothing, 7 per cent carried charge accounts and 2 per cent bought on the installment plan.

The close correlation between the last two paragraphs is obvious. That is, as long as the mothers assist in the selection of clothing the girls avoid the habit of charging or buying on the installment plan. This is an important economic safeguard for the young working girl.

There is much discussion of the modern girl's use of cosmetics. We found that our girls are spending a trifling sum for powder, rouge and lipsticks. While some buy such "beauty aids" to excess, there are many who use no cosmetics. It is very easy to condemn a whole group when one extreme case passes in review. We felt that the typical girl has been unduly criticized in this respect.

WHEN the survey was completed, it was not filed and forgotten. We decided it should be put to use. Some matters turned up by the study were not only surprising but revealed a definite piece of work for the school to do. Lively discussions arose among the pupils as to how much a girl earning ten to twelve dollars a week should spend for clothing. Most of them turned their checks over to their parents each pay-day and the parents bought what they felt the girls needed. The girls were amazed when they figured out that their clothing averaged nearly half of what they earned and in many cases more than their whole income. They were faced with such questions as, What would I do if I were living away from home? How could I meet other expenses, when my clothing bill alone exceeds my pay check?

Plans are under way to assist the girls in standardizing their wardrobe expenditures. This will enable each one to make suitable selections, to give her clothing proper care and stay within her means. The girls are carrying this information to their homes. It will be recalled that 87 per cent of the mothers assisted in the selection of the girls' clothing. These mothers have taken a keen interest in the survey findings and are enthusiastic in their support of the work being done at school.

There are many questions we, as teachers, are asking ourselves about the wage-earning girl and her clothes. If the survey shows that she is extravagant, is she to be criticized? Shall we condemn a young girl for buying the pretty clothes so alluringly displayed in the shop windows? Is the home to blame? Has the school failed in its job? Can the church exert a helpful influence? Have the newspapers and magazines a responsibility in molding the opinions and attitudes of society at large? Are conditions really bad, or is this merely an expression of the normal desires of youth?

We believe that other educational agencies can do for their communities what the Milwaukee Vocational School is attempting in gathering the facts on which to base answers to such questions and in helping adolescents to set intelligent standards by which to measure expenditure and plan wardrobes.

AMONG the numerous organized efforts at better international understanding through student exchange and student tours under the leadership of students and teachers of the countries visited, the four journeys through Soviet Russia planned for the summer by the National Student Federation and the Open Road, Inc., are of special interest. The beginning was made last year by a small group of students who, in spite of the discouragement and, in some cases the active opposition, of their teachers planned and actually put through a tour of Soviet Russia "on their own" which did not hit the tourist high-spots but gave them many vital contacts with the life of the country. The tours this year, much better organized, will be received by the students of Russia. The announcement states that "the aim of the tours is to provide a cultural opportunity for a limited number of particularly qualified American students . . . with a program varied enough to give the student a sense of the scale and multi-sided life of the Soviet Union, and at the same time to make the experience of the individual intense enough to have educational value."

THE United Parents Association of Greater New York has recently published a "catechism" which not only gives detailed information about the organization in brief and readable form but provides a convenient outline guide for similar groups in large cities. Copies may be obtained by addressing an inquiry to the central office, 152 West Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Books in Our Alcove

Let's Cooperate—but How?

THE CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ILLINOIS, *by Colston E. Warne. University of Chicago Press. 420 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book, I feel safe in saying, is the most carefully conducted and exhaustive study of cooperative societies in one section of the country that has ever been made in the United States and, to anyone having a spark of interest in the subject, cannot help but make a real appeal. Mr. Warne covered the state of Illinois in an old Ford car visiting every single cooperative society as well as scores of towns and villages where cooperative societies had previously lived and died. The atmosphere of every chapter is the atmosphere of sharp industrial conflict in mining towns, at railroad junctions or in the farming community. The value of the book is further heightened by the fact that Illinois is the best single state in the Union in which to make a study of cooperation. There is no other section which has had a greater number of cooperative experiments, nor more heart-breaking disasters, nor closer affiliation with the labor movement, nor more brazen attempts on the part of the promoters to build fake cooperative movements in America.

After one chapter devoted to a study of the nature of cooperative organization and philosophy and a second two chapters dealing with the history and its repeated successes and failures between the early '70's and 1910, we come to Mr. Warne's thrilling narrative of the birth and early childhood, adolescent struggles for adjustment, marriage, divorce and death of the Central States Cooperative Wholesale Society. This institution was founded in 1918 as a strict Rochdale cooperative wholesale society owned and controlled by independent stores and by labor unions; then a year later it was reorganized as a highly centralized center for a chain system of dependent stores and financed predominantly by trade union funds and controlled by trade union officials. Within another year goods were being distributed to more than eighty cooperative stores, and sales exceeded the million dollar mark. In 1921 disintegration had set in; in 1922 propaganda had started to divorce the control of the cooperative from labor officialdom, receivers and bankruptcy courts entered the scene and in 1923 our wholesale emerged, soiled and bedraggled, a mere shadow of its former self, as an independent Rochdale institution once more. In 1926 its place is being effectively filled by the Central States Cooperative League, founded on the principle that unless substantial educational work has been done there is no place for a wholesale in the cooperative movement of the state. To the student of labor problems the most interesting part of this is the attempt of organized labor and Rochdale cooperation to sleep in the same bed, with many and varied nightmares. During these five hectic years the workers of the state lost more than $456,000 trying to educate themselves in running a cooperative wholesale.

Hardly less interesting is the story of the National Cooperative Wholesale Association of Chicago with branches in other sections. These institutions were sponsored by well-meaning labor enthusiasts who were scant in business experience and still weaker in understanding cooperative principles. Complete failure again when 7,000 members lost $115,000 within two years. Meanwhile down in the southern part of the state, the farmers forces were united in the Farmers Cooperative and Educational Union of Illinois and their Farmers Union Exchange at East St. Louis, another valiant attempt to organize a cooperative central organization which was planted in unfertile soil and withered away. Surely there is no other part of the country where the workers and farmers have experienced so many grim tragedies in the efforts toward cooperation.

Between 1919 and '21 Harrison Parker organized his well-known deed of trust concern, the Cooperative Society of America with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Warne describes this interesting personality:

> In this capacity Mr. Parker launched organizations in a way which is nothing short of remarkable, showing not only an impelling enthusiasm and organizing ability which swept aside every obstacle before him, but also demonstrating an uncanny ability to play effectively upon some of the most powerful of human emotions. To the public he appeared as a trained leader, enthused with cooperation, sincere, devoted, willing to lead workers out of the maze of modern economic problems. His plan, he claimed, was that of the weavers of Rochdale, adapted to American conditions. Agents and members were crusaders in a just cause, willing to be persecuted in the struggle for a changed society. Financial difficulties were no barrier, as one organization was deftly shifted into another, and confidence was rapidly restored. The advertising and sales methods used have seldom been surpassed in effectiveness. An expert legal staff was able to forestall attacks in the courts. A social solidarity rapidly developed and subscriptions for more than twenty-eight million dollars poured into his hands from over ninety thousand people. Of all the ingenious methods used, perhaps the most effective was the selling of his own personality to the public. In speeches and in writings which had a ring of sincerity, he played up his humble start as a newsboy on the streets of San Francisco, his sympathy for the oppressed millions, his apprenticeship to "big business" to fit himself as a leader of the workers, his willingness to champion a cause even to the point of martyrdom, and his straight living and belief in God which gave him strength for the combat.

IN 1918 this gentleman had already collected from workers subscriptions of $244,000 to his National Society of Fruitvalers and had organized fifty retail stores. When that organization failed he started the C. S. of A. which ultimately had 178 stores in operation and capital subscribed by 92,000 members amounting to a total of $28,332,000. About half of this was collected in cash and since the failure of the concern Mr. and Mrs. Parker are reported to be living on Lake Shore Drive.

There is a wealth of statistical material and community study. Seventy-five pages are devoted to detailed studies of individual societies in relation to the social and economic backgrounds of their communities. There are upward of sixty statistical tables. There is a detailed study of the various difficulties which beset local societies and the movement as a whole in such a state as Illinois: the factional and nationality disputes in the mining communities, the long list of financial problems, the difficulties of finding competent managers, the conflicts between leading personalities, the problems of unemployment and migration as they affect the cooperative stores, the difficulties which arise when the same people try to administer trade union locals and cooperative business, the over-emphasis and the under-emphasis upon the value of propaganda. The final appendix is a brief effort to appraise the cooperative educational work carried on in the United States generally and the activities of the Cooperative League of America and the specific relation of the movement in the state of Illinois to the wider national movement. At this moment Mr. Warne is organizing a series of correspondence courses for the new correspondence school which the Cooperative League is developing.

CEDRIC LONG

Our Aimless Education

WHAT'S WRONG WITH AMERICAN EDUCATION? *by David Snedden. Lippincott. 379 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS book is developed on the ancient and honorable catechetical plan. This enables the author to disclose his theories incidentally, to criticise abuses and to suggest remedies practically. And the professor is always restrained and judicial. He sees clearly the anachronisms and stupidities of our educational system but they do not irritate him. He discovers wisdom and promise in the methods of the "progressive" educationalists, at least as they apply to children under ten years of age, but he does not become an advocate for the "new schools." He

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

holds the balance evenly. He is a surprisingly radical conservative in the educational field.

Next to aimlessness Professor Snedden finds as a source of weakness in the American educational system "the dominance of subject matter specialism in the construction of courses and curricula." It does not suffer from lack of financial support or from poorly trained teachers. Indeed, "it is here contended that large proportions of education can be given by persons of comparative youth and even of far less than ideal professional training, provided the objectives of that education are clearly formulated and understood, and provided also, that administrative authority has rendered its full service in differentiating classes of learners and in providing favorable material conditions for instruction." Does he mean that the perfect machine is of more importance than the teacher?

Professor Snedden believes that "education" is too commonly identified with "school education," and that liberal culture is confused with liberal studies in high school and college. Most of the successful students in these schools are from the class predestined to leadership. He has grave doubts about the essential usefulness of these schools to such people. Moreover, and more surprising, this professor of education thinks the extra-curricula education, in a large number of instances, as of even more worth than the subject matter courses. This for students of average ability. For the exceptional student, our schools do not offer "more than a small part of the possible education that should be given to these young persons at this time of life."

Professor Snedden thinks the high schools "probably do no serious harm" to exceptional students, but he advocates a much better service which might be rendered by shortening the school year to "perhaps not exceeding thirty weeks," by releasing students to their homes at the end of a short school-day, by making provision for extended general reading, for physical exercises and for excursions. For students of less than average ability the schools of all grades are equally ill adapted. It is now a common practice to deny to this class of students all "academic studies" and to relegate them to what seem to be to educators "vocational studies." To Professor Snedden these studies are a sham as both vocational and cultural courses. Such students are thus deprived of their opportunities for a broader and richer liberal education which they might gain from "academic studies" intelligently taught.

J. E. KIRKPATRICK

The Battle against Disease

THE CONQUEST OF DISEASE, *by Thurman B. Rice, M.D. Macmillan. 363 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHY INFECTIONS? *by Nicholas Kopelof, Ph.D. Knopf. 182 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN time all of us will know what a few know today, namely that, within certain limits, health, both personal and public, is purchasable. And when all do know the limits will be extended, for one of the important limiting factors in the application of scientific knowledge to the common welfare lies in the resistance, or even opposition, of the uninformed and the misinformed. Dr. Rice's work is designed chiefly to make widely available the essential information about those diseases regarding which our knowledge is such as to make our control fairly complete, or the hope of control reasonable. The book consists of three main parts of which the first contrasts in broad terms older conceptions regarding specific diseases with more modern conceptions and explains the steps by which our scientific knowledge has been attained. Part III discusses the means by which transmissible diseases are controlled, as vital statistics; segregation, isolation and quarantine; fumigation and disinfection; sanitation in relation to epidemic disease; and public health administration.

The bulk of the book, Part II, discusses in detail the transmissible diseases and their prevention. They are classified into four groups: diseases transmitted through intestinal discharges; saliva-borne diseases; insect-borne diseases; and contact diseases. These classes, while convenient, are not altogether satisfactory, since they are not always mutually exclusive. The discussions of the several diseases, however, are reliable and informative.

Dr. Rice has a very happy style which enables him to retain the interest of the reader even when discussing relatively difficult technical topics; indeed, there is occasionally a suggestion that the theme has been somewhat over-simplified. There is nothing pedantic in the manner, rather an easy-going familiarity, well-adapted for a wide lay public. There are excellent diagrams and graphs, and a well-balanced mixture of basic information with practical advice. There may be some danger that the lay reader will occasionally appropriate a practical suggestion intended for the physician or the health officer. There also appears, throughout, an intimation of the polemic attitude, as where Dr. Rice steps aside to argue with the anti-evolutionists or the anti-vaccinationists or the anti-vivisectionists, who oppose scientific knowledge and the application of such knowledge on the basis of sentimental or traditional prejudices.

This book ought to be of especial value to teachers, professional health workers, physicians and to lay members of boards of health, public health associations, hospitals, etc. There is a good index.

Dr. Kopeloff's little book is an exceptionally well balanced discussion of the meaning of infection as a source of intoxication and of tissue destruction; the relation of localized infection to generalized conditions as well as to specific diseases. The treatment of focal infection in teeth, the question of removing tonsils or adenoids, the relationship between rheumatism, mental disturbance and other non-specific conditions to infection are discussed with due regard to what we do not know as well as with moderate emphasis upon what we do know. Technical terms are adequately explained in the text, which is supplemented with a glossary. This book furnishes an excellent summary of subject matter for doctor and dentist, who have the perennial difficulty of keeping up with the specialists, as well as for teachers of hygiene, nurses, and the head of the family, whose children have teeth, tonsils, adenoids, ears, eyes and other organs commonly found in children.

BENJAMIN C. GRUENBERG
American Association for Medical Progress

Interpreters of Social Science

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES, *edited by Edward Cary Hayes. Lippincott. 427 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMERICAN MASTERS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, *edited by Howard W. Odum. Holt. 411 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE books, by a number of men, illustrate a recent tendency to collaboration in the social sciences. At one time or another some enthusiast in each of the social sciences has claimed that his specialty was the only *real social science.* Sociologists and economists have perhaps made this claim oftener than any others, and it is gratifying in late years to see these two lions lying down among the lambs without attempting to swallow them. If one may judge from the number of recent books written jointly by men from different fields of social science, it would seem that active cooperation among them is about to be achieved.

Recent Developments in the Social Sciences, edited by Edward Cary Hayes, contains chapters on sociology, anthropology, psychology, cultural geography, economics, political science, and history, each by a man distinguished in his field. Ellwood finds four major trends in sociology: the stress upon the mental aspect of social life, interest in a synthetic view of social life, a composite method of research, and the interest in social reconstruction based upon scientific analysis. The aims of anthropology, as Wissler sees them, are to discover time sequence and distribution of culture and physical traits. Psychology becomes a social science through its interest in social control and social progress; its particular approach to the study of these is through measurement of intelligence levels and the analysis of emotional factors. Sauer concludes that the material of geography is the landscape which includes the natural area and the cultural additions. Orthodox economics has a core of solid truth which persists, but it is greatly enriched by the behavioristic psychology, the institutional viewpoint and the interest in social welfare. Through the study of actual political activities, political science is becoming more objective and synthetic; it aspires to experimentation and social control. The "new history" has become a commonplace, because so many

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

have essayed to tell us about it, but Barnes has written about it again in a stimulating manner.

American Masters of Social Science, edited by Howard W. Odum, has chapters on the life and work of Burgess, Ward, Herbert B. Adams, Dunning, Small, Giddings, Veblen, Turner and Robinson. Each of these great names has as its interpreter a man who has had special opportunity to know the man and his work. The editor has not insisted that his co-authors write biography in the narrow sense; they have written as they saw fit, and in all cases an interesting interpretation of the man and his work has been achieved.

These books might be damned as homeopathic doses of social science administered by the doctors to unwilling patients, and the readers of social science in this form might be disposed of as dilettante. But when Odum informs us that in 1926 the subject of sociology alone was treated in 544 volumes in the United States and 848 in Great Britain, it begins to seem that the general public, and even workers in other social sciences, would never know what is going on in sociology without reading a boiled-down edition. The social worker with a day's work and a few leisure hours to read has to resort to summary statements, and he must read in several different fields, especially those of sociology, economics, psychology and history; his is a technology that rests upon these fundamental sciences. He needs the measuring sticks of science to judge his work, and he needs also the intellectual horizon which only science can reveal.

In getting these books written and published Hayes and Odum have done social work, as well as social science, a fine service. The reader of Recent Developments can get a good idea of what is happening in each social science treated by reading the chapter devoted to it—with the possible exception of the one on political science, which appears to have been written after dinner one night or perhaps on the Pullman between New York and Chicago.

R. CLYDE WHITE

Charity Organization Society
New York

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

Education and Social Theory

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION IN EDUCATION, *by Henry Fairfield Osborn. Scribner's. 240 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PROFESSOR OSBORN has here gathered together the newspaper and magazine articles he has written during four years of "running debate" with William Jennings Bryan and his followers. The dust and clamor of the fundamentalist controversy, remote from the scenes of a paleontologist's patient, scientific research, did not trouble Professor Osborn until the Dayton farce made him feel that the movement had begun "to interfere with the teachings in our schools and colleges, to deceive the youth of our country." The spirit and temper of the book are revealed in the concluding paragraph of the first essay:

> These disputatious essays and addresses are in no way to be considered as an exposition or defense of evolution. . . . Rather, they constitute a defense of religion against the attacks of those who would make religion the consort of ignorance instead of learning. We may be fairly sure that we are on the right side of civilization and of human progress if we are on the spiritually constructive side, the side which alone attracts and inspires the rising generation.

Hastily written and badly in need of editing as many of the chapters are, the book as a whole throws into sharp contrast the narrow, uninformed creed of the fundamentalists and the high dignity of a scientist's faith in "a continuous creation of life fitted to a continuously changing world." In so doing he shows us our "Supreme Kingdoms," "Four Square Gospels" and anti-evolutionary laws as educational menaces and as glaring injustices to young minds.

REGIONAL SOCIOLOGY, *by Kadhakamal Mukerjee. Century Co. 273 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

INTRODUCED by Professor E. A. Ross as the first systematic work on regional sociology, this comes very properly, in view of the diverse sociological conditions of his native land, from the most eminent living Indian economist. It seeks to analyse the effects of climate, food, transportation upon race, social and political development, and to go further and investigate the extent to which man's organization has remade the "region." H. McD. C.

HIGH SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, *by William Adelbert Cook. Warwick & York. 378 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW METHOD OF MENTAL TESTING, *by J. J. Strasheim. Warwick & York. 158 pp. Price $1.80 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN THE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, *by Paul W. Terry. Warwick & York. 122 pp. Price $1.60 postpaid of The Survey.*

International Affairs

ISSUES OF EUROPEAN STATESMANSHIP, *by B. G. De Montgomery. 367 pp. Henry Holt. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS inquiry into the functions and international problems of the modern state as seen through the eyes of a British student of government is interesting to Americans chiefly as an example of one current of British political thought. It contributes little that is novel and adds nothing of moment to the theory of the state or the present problems confronting the governments of Europe. But it reflects, especially in the second part dealing with the immediate international situation, that mixture of idealism and hard practical diplomacy which characterizes British conduct of foreign affairs. Thus, the author is for the League of Nations as an instrument of peace, but against the League when it threatens to encroach upon British sovereignty. He is outspoken in his criticism of the Geneva protocol, which, like its predecessor, the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, he declares "was the finest guarantee of a future world war yet devised." In the direction of Locarno, however, he sees a sound road to peace. Only when discussing Russia does the author reveal a complete lack of knowledge or understanding.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY IN THE ORIENT. *The Woman's Press. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS source book was compiled by the Y.W.C.A. as a background for study and understanding of industrial conditions in the East, particularly as they affect women. True to its title, it presents data from official sources and current publications on a situation far more critical than the average reader on the Orient is aware. The study is confined to China, Japan and India. An extensive cross-reference index divides the material for convenience in contrasting the attitudes of organized labor, government, and employers on such subjects as wages, unemployment, health and industry, child labor, workers' education, and special legislation for women. Useful compilations of special material are included; international effects of industrialization of the Orient, spiritual factors in the economic world, evidence of interest in world industrial conditions, and the industrial program of the Y.W.C.A.

HOW BRITAIN IS GOVERNED, *by Kate Rosenberg. People's Institute Publishing Co. 96 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A COMPETENT little book in which the British Constitution, which ". . . *n'existe point*" as de Tocqueville said, and yet which does exist in sinewy flexibility that contrasts refreshingly with our American rigidities, is expounded for the casual reader.

WORLD CHANCELLERIES, *compiled by Edward P. Bell. Chicago Daily News. 213 pp.*

THIS SERIES of interesting if somewhat superficial interviews with leading European and Far Eastern statesmen during 1924 was privately printed and distributed by the Chicago Daily News.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Money-raising Plan for Social Agencies

By BERNARD C. ROLOFF

DO you want to know how to secure the renewal of 85 per cent to 95 per cent of your regular contributions each year by an automatic process at a cost which probably will not exceed 2 per cent of the money collected and will possibly run as low as one-half of 1 per cent?

A pipe-dream? Not at all. Look over the table of the results of this system as used in one organization—and in use today in a score or more effective Chicago charities. As far back as 1912 I used this system in the United Charities of Chicago. That was fifteen years ago and it has been in successful use there ever since. Surely that proves its efficiency, for in that period of time the yearly contributions of the United Charities which amounted to approximately $250,000 have much more than doubled. I have used the same plan in two other organizations with which I have been connected, successfully in each case. In my present organization the renewed contributions rose from $5,000 to $25,000 in a few years. Why on earth money-raising organizations still use the old cumbersome heart-breaking, time- and money-wasting method of a yearly campaign, especially to collect money from previous givers, is a puzzle to me.

TRAINED HELP: To be successful this plan must be in the care of one clerk who becomes in time familiar with all its details and who keeps his records up to date daily. This may not take over 15 minutes a day, or it may take several hours.

LEDGER-CARDS: First have some form of ledger-card finding-system, either the old 3x5 or 4x6 drawer system or some variation like the Rand or Visible Records Equipment Co., which provides for sheets instead of cards, arranged in volumes or books with overlapping edges showing names of givers in a visible manner, also visualizing months in which gifts are due and amounts due, with a scheme for checking them off when paid.

ADDRESSOGRAPH: In addition you had best put the names and addresses on addressograph plates. My plan is to arrange these plates by months—a separate drawer for each month. As soon as one of the givers pays, the amount is checked off on the visible index sheet, the plate is taken from in front of the follower block in the addressograph drawer and placed behind the follower block. To facilitate this I had our drawers made with two follower blocks each so as to keep the rear plates upright. Of course, the next step is to enter the gift in your cash-book and then to enter it on a work-sheet from which it can be transferred in the course of time to your record sheet which shows the pulling power of each letter. Samples of these giving actual figures from our records are here shown.

NUMBER THE GIVERS: The number in front of each contribution on the work-sheet happens to be our contributor's serial number. We assign each new giver a serial number for convenience in book-keeping and so as to give us an automatic count of new givers.

FILING PLATES: Let's go back to the addressograph plates for a moment. Each one has a tab across the top which records the amount given last year. There are also signals. A white signal in a certain position (there is a position for each month) indicates that this contributor also gives in the month in which the signal is placed. If a giver gave twelve times a year there would be twelve white signals, one in each monthly position. Other signals show which givers contribute $50 and over—as these may require special letters.

COUNTING GIVERS: Each month before the work of appealing for renewals begins the figures on the tabs on the plates are added up to ascertain how much is due. The plates are counted to see how many persons must be appealed to. These items are entered on the result recording sheet here shown.

As the first of each month rolls around, or whenever a new batch of reminder letters is ready to go out, the monthly drawer is taken to the addressograph table and in ten minutes a batch of envelopes properly addressed, is ready.

In order to set this scheme in motion it is absolutely necessary to have:

a. An accurate, easily accessible list of yearly contributors.

b. Every contributor should be assumed to be a yearly giver.

c. The addressograph plates should be arranged by months.

THE APPEAL: On the first of the month, exactly a year from the date of the last gift, the contributor should be asked to renew his contribution either by letter or preferably by means of some kind of reminder notice printed neatly to look important.

RENEWAL MEMORANDUM: By means of this notice or letter the giver should be thanked for last year's gift, given some brief reasons for renewal and definitely asked for a check. Usually a return envelope should be enclosed, preferably not stamped.

MAILING DAYS: Whatever is mailed to a prospect should be timed to arrive at his desk on the lightest mail day of the week. In the middle west this is Tuesday for then there is no mail from the east. Best of all the letter should, if possible, be timed to reach your prospect's desk in the first afternoon mail after he gets back from lunch and is finishing his after-luncheon smoke.

BUSINESS ADDRESSES: Always use business addresses of business men if you have them. The check-book and the cashier or treasurer are at the office and usually

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

contributions are given out of firm money; and often checks are made by the cashier on the order of the head of the firm. Hence the business address is best. Women's letters can be addressed to the homes unless they are business women.

FOLLOW-UP: Exactly two weeks from the day the first reminder was mailed, send out the second one—either the same form (but do not mark it "2nd reminder") or a letter. In the letter do not refer to the fact that the check has not come in. Write the letter as though it were your first effort to collect, but write it from a new and fresh angle. Do not chide your giver, ever. If he hasn't renewed either he can't afford it or it is your fault for not selling him the idea.

APPEAL TECHNIQUE: Every two weeks thereafter, send a letter asking for the renewal. Always continue to ask for it gently. Do not fall into the error of pleading for the money with tears splattering over your type because the treasury is so low, but give excellent reasons always from a fresh angle, reasons why the giver should be glad to send a check. Send eight appeals in all counting the first two printed reminders. That is, send that many to those who haven't responded to the first seven.

ERRORS: Carefully check out the ones who pay in answer to your appeals. Do this up to the last minute of mailing the next appeal so that there'll be no possible chance of sending an appeal to some one who has just sent a check. Such happenings are particularly aggravating to your givers. If this should happen, be sure to write promptly apologizing and giving the exact reason why it happened.

DIMINISHING RETURNS: I said send eight appeals. That is, send eight if they seem to be paying. It is well to follow what a Chicago advertising man calls the law of diminishing returns. Continue to send letters until the results have diminished to where the letters cost more to send than they bring. When that point is reached, stop. But bear in mind your letters must be good or your returns will diminish to the disappearing point after the third.

HOW MANY? Over many years experience I have found that even the eighth letter has paid out well—not in every month, but in most of them. Even a ninth or tenth letter is justifiable in such a case. In my own work I actually send more than eight but after the eighth I increase the time between letters. I have sent as many as twenty.

SCHEDULING: Now let's see if you understand the plan. You'll need to. It will work to perfection if you do and I'll guarantee results up to 95 per cent of all money due in a single month, if the letters are good. Let's say you are aiming to collect the February contributions.

Reminder No. 1 goes out Feb. 1 (or as close to it as possible to get your letter to the contributor's desk on a Tuesday)
Reminder No. 2 goes out Feb. 15

Letter No. 1 " " Mar. 1
" " 2 " " Mar. 15
" " 3 " " Apr. 1
" " 4 " " Apr. 15
" " 5 " " May 1
" " 6 " " May 15

Up to this point eight appeals have gone out. Notice that your letters to February givers are still going out on May 15.

Of course, your letters to various monthly lists are going out to different lists on the same days; so you must make up a mailing schedule.

For example:

On March 1st, you have already scheduled Letter No. 1 (which is your third appeal) in the February series, while it is also the day for mailing Reminder No. 1 of the March series. Toward the middle of the year your mailing schedule will show a number of different batches going out to different monthly lists on the same mailing date. Once established, however, it is absurdly simple.

CREDITING RESULTS: All of the money that comes in on Reminder No. 1 up to the day that Reminder No. 2 goes out is to be credited to Reminder No. 1. All the money that comes in on Reminder No. 2 until the day Letter No. 1 goes out is credited to Reminder No. 2. Likewise all cash received on Letter No. 1 is credited to it until Letter No. 2 goes out; and so on. Do this even though you find that the previous letter or reminder actuated the gift. This is an arbitrary method but it appears to be the only fair one.

As each contribution comes in as a result of an appeal to former givers it is entered on our work-sheets as shown below. Each contributor has an arbitrary number assigned to him and each new one gets a new number as shown in the extreme left hand column. As these records deal only with renewals, new givers are not entered here but are kept track of separately. There is a page like the following in a loose-leaf book. One page for each month.

WORK SHEET
FROM WHICH PERCENTAGE CHARTS ARE MADE

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR JANUARY 1926

First Reminder			*Second Reminder*			*First Letter*		
GIVERS NUMBER	AMOUNT	INCREASE I DECREASE D	GIVERS NUMBER	AM'T	INCREASE DECREASE	GIVERS NUMBER	AMOUNT	INCR. I DECR. D
609	10.00		Not			17	500.00	5.00 I.
1482	25.00		Sent			1495	10.00	
1507	10.00					250	5.00	
1527	1.00							
1387	60.00	10.00 I.				*Second Letter*		
						550	10.00	
						1488	5.00	
						410	10.00	

Of course much more space is allowed than is here shown and there is space for the fourth, fifth and sixth letters. This merely shows the arrangement for the original entry. When complete the figures are totaled and carried over to the proper percentage chart.

MECHANICS: There isn't space here to tell you how to write a good letter, but let me explain that your series of six or eight letters should not only all be prepared in advance but actually all multigraphed in advance or Hoovenized in advance if you use the Hooven electric typewriter. Notice that I insist upon multigraph or electric typewriters. That means you must not mimeograph the letters. You can type them individually if you can afford it, which may be the case if you have only a few to do. The best plan is on January first to count the number of givers in each month and estimate the number of letters you'll need. Have them multigraphed and lay them out in batches so that when they are wanted it is only necessary to take them off the stock pile as needed, fill them in carefully on the typewriter with giver's name and address, and mail.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

Direct-by-Mail

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. Accounts anywhere handled. Completed letters returned by express for local mailing.

Engraving

GILL ENGRAVING CO., Photo Engravers. 140 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Careful, expert, artistic work. Twenty-four hour service. Ask The Survey about us. We do all the engraving for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

Envelopes

WOODLAND MILLS, 303 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Envelopes—for magazines, catalogues and booklets, printed or plain.

Office Equipment

ART METAL CONSTRUCTION CO., Jamestown, N. Y. Makers of the most complete line of steel office equipment for the modern office. Filing cabinets, desks, safes, shelving, wardrobes, cupboards and filing supplies. Write for catalogue on the equipment in which you are interested. Prompt service. Branches and dealers in all principal cities.

FILTERED WATER SERVICE, INC., 70 Bedford St., N. Y. C. Provides *pure cold* drinking water at a nominal monthly charge. Our apparatus is rented only, never sold. Inspected, cleaned, maintained by us without additional expense. Send for booklet.

ON THIS PAGE each month will be listed the services and literature of leading manufacturers of office equipment, printing and paper, mailing systems, publicity and other helps for the busy social work executive.

Any publications listed here may be had at prices stated (or free if no price is given) by writing direct to the advertiser or by applying to

The Administrator's Guide, The Survey, 112 E. 19 St., New York, N. Y.

READEASY—IMPROVED TYPEWRITER COPYHOLDER has no equal for busy offices. Over a million sold. Readeasy, 223 Grand Ave., W., Detroit, Mich.

R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Invincible steel files, letter and cap sizes, with all standard combinations—Office furniture, exclusive commercial grades and up. Attractive prices, write.

PURO FILTER SERVICE (formerly Centa-drink), with "the Coil that Cools"—a health necessity. A wonderful Filter-Purifier, installed and maintained by experts. Send for booklet or representative. Puro Filter Corp., 440 Lafayette St., N. Y. C.

Printing

THE WILLIAM FEATHER CO., Cleveland, Ohio. Experienced printers of posters, booklets, etc., for social agencies. Write for our house organ.

MOAK PRINTING COMPANY, INC., 100 West 21st St., N. Y. C. Appeals, Leaflets, Annual Reports, Letterheads, Office Forms for Leading social agencies have come from our prompt presses in steadily growing volume for five years. *A printer is known by the customers he keeps*—we have kept our social agency customers. "Type Talks," a style book with specimens of type including Goudy, Kennerly, Garamond and other attractive faces, will help you in planning your printing. Free on request.

Telephone Devices

HUSH-A-PHONE—For Phone Privacy. Snaps instantly on the mouthpiece of any phone. 70,000 in use. Booklet free. Hush-A-Phone Corp., 19 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Typewritten Letters

HOOVEN LETTERS, INC., 387 Fourth Ave., N. Y. C. Individually typewritten letters. Enormous capacity. Low prices. Complete service. We prepare copy and campaigns.

KEEP UP INTEREST: Each year a new "thank-you" letter is written which goes promptly to every contributor together with a duplicate of our receipt, each one serially numbered. This thank-you letter is important. At intervals during the year it is important to mail each giver an interesting folder or report. Sometimes this can be enclosed with some of the appeal letters. Each year the giver should have a financial report—interesting and graphic which shows what happened to his money.

THE CHARTS: The accompanying charts will show the results I secured in my own organization by means of this plan, which makes it apparent that this method exceeds the campaign method in results and in low cost. Our cost has been less than 1 per cent for a number of years, counting everything from stock, printing and postage to sealing and mailing.

ILLINOIS HYGIENE SOCIAL LEAGUE
RESULTS OF APPEALS FOR RENEWALS OF CONTRIBUTORS
PERCENTAGES BASED ON ORIGINAL NUMBER APPEALED TO

1926	*Orig. No.*	*1st. Rem.*	*2nd. Rem.*	*1st. Let.*	*2nd. Let.*	*3rd. Let.*	*4th. Let.*	*5th. Let.*	*6th. Let.*	*Total %*	1925 %	1924 %
Jan.	163	75.4	None sent	5.5	1.8	1.8	.61	.61	.61	86.3	94.9	84.7
Feb.	41	43.9	17.0	9.7	9.7	7.3	4.8	0.	2.4	95.0	101.9	88.3
Mar.	45	53.3	17.7	6.6	2.2	0.	2.2	2.2	2.2	86.6	80.2	71.6
Apr.	51	33.3	19.6	15.6	7.8	5.8	3.9	3.9	0.	90.1	92.3	81.
May	48	43.7	27.0	6.2	6.2	4.1	0.	6.3	2.08	95.7	86.0	72.
June	72	54.1	8.5	2.7	8.3	4.1	0.	1.4	0.	79.6	83.1	78.4
July	64	45.3	15.6	9.3	0.	1.5	2.04	3.1	0.	77.01	88.7	73.5
Aug.	49	28.5	22.4	0.	14.4	8.1	20.4	0.	2.0	77.7	81.6	65.6
Sept.	52	32.6	15.3	7.6	1.9	1.9	0.	5.8	3.8	69.2	88.7	68.3
Oct.	50	46.	14.	2.	8.	2.	6.	0.	0.	78.0	70.5	72.3
Nov.	42	50.	16.6	7.1	0.	4.8	0.	0.	0.	78.55	67.4	67.1
Dec.	147	38.7	15.6	4.8	2.7	2.	1.4	3.4	0.	68.69	79.2	69.9
Total:	824	48.6	13.3	6.1	4.5	3.2	1.6	2.2	.8	80.29	85.66	71.71
Average total cumulative percentages										80.	85.6	71.71

This means total number of favorable responses enclosing checks.

RESULTS OF APPEALS FOR RENEWALS

PERCENTAGE OF FAVORABLE REPLIES BASED ON ACTUAL NUMBER APPEALED TO EACH TIME A LETTER WENT OUT

1926	*Orig. Number*	*1st. Rem.*	*2nd. Rem.*	*1st. Let.*	*2nd. Let.*	*3rd. Let.*	*4th. Let.*	*5th. Let.*	*6th. Let.*
Jan.	163	75.4	None sent	23.6	10.07	12.	4.7	5.0	5.2
Feb.	41	43.9	30.4	25.	33.33	37.5	40.	0.	33.33
Mar.	45	53.3	40.	25.	11.11	0.	12.5	14.2	16.66
Apr.	51	33.3	26.4	33.33	25.	25.	22.2	28.5	0.
May	48	43.7	48.1	23.07	30.	33.33	0.	75.	100.
June	72	54.1	18.7	8.0	26.08	18.75	0.	7.6	0.
July	64	45.3	28.5	24.0	0.	5.26	5.5	11.7	0.
Aug.	49	28.5	31.4	0.	29.5	23.43	8.3	0.	9.09
Sept.	52	32.6	22.8	14.81	4.3	4.60	0.	15.8	13.33
Oct.	50	46.	25.9	5.0	21.05	7.14	23.07	0.	0.
Nov.	42	50.	33.3	23.07	0.	20.	0.	0.	0.
Dec.	147	38.7	25.5	10.44	6.66	5.35	4.00	10.41	0.
Average or Total	824	48.6	29.02	16.44	14.62	12.20	7.14	10.77	4.76

Try This on Yourself

THERE comes a time in the experience of many social workers when everything seems to go wrong, when a rising tide of discouragements is about to flood your resolution. Pause then and review these facts in the life of a great American as recited by the Little Schoolmaster in Printer's Ink:

When Abraham Lincoln was a young man he ran for the legislature of Illinois and was badly beaten. He then entered business, failed, and spent seventeen years of his life paying up the debts of a worthless partner. He fell in love with a beautiful girl to whom he became engaged. She died. Later, he married a woman who was a constant burden to him. Again entering politics, he ran for Congress and was badly beaten. He then tried to get an appointment to the United States Land Office but failed in that. He became a candidate for the United States Senate and was badly defeated. In 1856, he became a candidate for the vice-presidency and was again defeated. In 1858, he was beaten by Douglas. His life up to the time he became President was one failure after another; a series of great setbacks.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

A. A. S. W. Changes

PHILIP KLEIN, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers, has resigned to become director of research, New York School of Social Work, effective September 1. His successor has not been appointed. Dorothea deSchweinitz has brought to a close her work with the A.A.S.W. and is spending the summer at the University of Wisconsin. Henrietta Lund, formerly director of the State Children's Bureau, North Dakota, and prior to that on the staff of the American Red Cross in the Central West and Northwest, joins the staff on August 1 as assistant executive secretary. Louise Odencrantz, who has blazed the trail for the Association in job analyses in family, medical, and psychiatric social work, has resigned to take charge of the newly organized Joint Bureau for the Handicapped in New York City. Job analysis will be carried on under the direction of Margaretta Williamson, who has done a number of investigations for the United States Children's Bureau.

Maxwell in Pittsburgh

REFERRING to the item published in The Survey for June 15 to the effect that Wilbur F. Maxwell, of Harrisburg, has gone to Pittsburgh for work in connection with a proposed community chest, William S. Moorhead, of the Pittsburgh Committee of Fifty writes: "The Committee of Fifty of Pittsburgh has arranged to make a study of the situation here with a view to recommending the form of organization best adapted to meet local conditions and has engaged Mr. Maxwell to conduct this study. Whether or not any plan for the joint financing of social agencies here will be approved and an organization effected will depend upon the outcome of this study and upon the action taken with regard to it upon the expiration of the time required to make the study."

Junior Month at the C. O. S.

FACTS first; then theory!" is the watchword of twelve college juniors representing the leading eastern colleges who are studying social conditions under the auspices of the New York Charity Organization Society. Courts, hospitals, and prisons are their textbooks and the city's tenement neighborhoods their "campus" for four weeks. Clare M. Tousley, assistant director of the C.O.S., has charge of the Junior Month group. The students are expected to take back to the colleges they represent a picture of actual social conditions, so that facts and theories may jibe. One junior comes from each of the following colleges: Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Connecticut, Elmira, Goucher, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Swarthmore, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells.

Home Economists Meet

OVER 1,000 home economists attended the annual conference of the American Home Economics Association, in Asheville, N. C., June 21-24. The program indicated an increasing shift away from the technical aspects of sewing and cooking toward a broader teaching, covering more truly the profession of "homemaking." Child care, health, social service, the use of services rendered by commercial institutions, budgeting on the basis of actual conditions—all were discussed as part of a recognized program of work. The aims of the Department of Education to "train the potential homemakers to care for the thirteen million pre-school children in the country" alone represents a service which will call for the best thought and effort from this field.

Jewish Center Secretaries Meet

THAT the Jewish community center must serve all age groups, both sexes, and the various elements of the community, was the consensus of opinion of the Jewish Community Center Secretaries at their annual meeting in Atlantic City, May 31 to June 4. The secretaries expressed a cordial desire to cooperate with the National Conference of Jewish Social Service, but recognized that there were distinctive problems to be worked out by the centers for themselves. It was agreed by the secretaries that they continue to meet in separate conferences for the analysis of these problems but that their time and place of meeting might well be arranged so that they would coordinate with the National Conference of Jewish Social Service.

Prizes Offered Public Health Nurses

THE Public Health Nurse offers three prizes of $50, $30, and $20 for the three best stories submitted by September 15, 1927, about public health nursing. Stories are wanted which will portray public health nursing not in terms of definitions or mechanics, but which "will show the warmth of service which enkindles the nurse but which she keeps altogether too much to herself." Any individual concerned with public health nursing is eligible. The judges are Haven Emerson, M.D., Edna Foley, Julia C. Lathrop, Florence Patterson, James Rorty, Elizabeth Fox. Details may be had from The Public Health Nurse, 370 Seventh Ave., New York.

Nutrition Prizes Awarded

NUTRITION CLINICS, INC., of which Dr. W. R. P. Emerson is chairman, and Mabel Skilton secretary, announces the awarding of its prizes for this year for especially satisfactory demonstrations of what can be accomplished by the use of its nutrition programs: First prize ($50): Frances Lawrence and Nellie Russell of Honolulu (jointly), for a demonstration of work with pre-school children in the Free Kindergartens of Hawaii.

Second prize ($30): Joan I. MacMullen, for her work at Dartmouth College.

Third prize ($20): Helen M. Sanderson, for results secured at Camp McWain, summer camp for girls at East Waterford, Me., and at Birch Rock Camp for boys.

Negro Social Workers Named

THE Division of Negro Work, North Carolina State Board of Charities, has started a new and more extensive statewide social welfare program. Announcement is made by Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, director, of the appointment of C. Clenn Carrington and A. Marie Crawford as members of the staff of the Division of Negro Work. Mr. Carrington, a graduate of Howard University and the New York School of Social Work, will give special study to Negro crime and Negro child welfare in North Carolina. Miss Crawford will be assistant to Lieutenant Oxley and have charge of case-records.

Memorial Fund for Pittsburgh Welfare

MORE than $15,000,000 was left by Henry Buhl, Jr., president of the Boggs and Buhl Department Store, Pittsburgh, to found the Buhl Memorial Foundation of Pittsburgh; a permanent fund for social welfare, the income and part of the principal, if necessary, to be applied from time to time where most needed.

Miscellaneous

THE SIXTH ANNUAL SUMMER Training Course of the New England and Middle Atlantic Division of the Boys' Club Federation will be held in Palisades Interstate Park from August 19 to September 2, 1927.

"SHARE YOUR FLOWERS," is the slogan on a poster designed by James

(*Continued on page 431*)

LITERATURE

CHILD HEALTH IN SMALL COMMUNITIES—Bulletins describing the Commonwealth Fund child health demonstrations—two in small cities, two in rural counties. No. 1, Program and Policies. No. 2, Marion County, Ore. No. 3, Athens, Ga. No. 4, Progress Report. Mailed free on application to Director of Publications, Room 1648, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

FOURTEEN IS TOO EARLY: SOME PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SCHOOL-LEAVING AND CHILD LABOR—by Raymond G. Fuller, published by the National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, price 35 cents.

UP-TO-DATE CHILD LABOR PUBLICATIONS—Child Labor Facts, 1927; Selected Bibliography on Child Labor (1920-1927); Children Working in Missouri, 1927. Price 10 cents each. National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON PSYCHOLOGY—by Helen G. Estey, Gardner, Mass. 69 pages, $1.00 a copy. Obtained of author at Gardner, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

School of Social Work
SIMMONS COLLEGE

COURSES IN:

Medical Social Work
Psychiatric Social Work
Family Welfare
Child Welfare
Community Work

Address
THE DIRECTOR
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Massachusetts

The Pennsylvania School of Social and Health Work

Graduate Training

For Social Case Work, Community Work, Public Health and Social Research

Carefully correlated study and practice, under skillful supervision, with special consideration of needs of individual students.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUILDING
311 South Juniper Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSES SUPPLYING INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

Dry Goods
FREDERICK LOESER & CO.
484 Fulton Street — Brooklyn, N. Y.

Groceries
SEEMAN BROS.
Hudson and North Moore Streets — New York

Electric Clock System
LOCKWOOD & ALMQUIST, Inc.
501 Fifth Avenue — New York City

Now One Dollar

Mind in the Making

By James Harvey Robinson
Printed from the plates of the original $2.50 edition, on good paper, cloth bound
By return mail, postpaid in the U. S.

Survey Associates,
112 East 19 St., New York City
I enclose $.....for.....copies of the popular edition of Robinson's "Mind in the Making" at $1 each.
Name .....
Street, No. .....
City, State .....

COMMUNICATIONS

Poverty and Growth

TO THE EDITOR: The article in your issue of April 15, What Makes Children Grow, by Mary Ross, based upon the study, Poverty, Nutrition and Growth, under the Medical Research Council of Great Britain, has just come to my attention. Miss Ross hails the study as bearing on the age-old question, Are the poor the cause or the result of the miserable conditions which mark their lives? and infers that the conclusions drawn by the authors tend to point toward the first alternative and to "upset some of the generalizations on which social workers, nurses and physicians have hoped to rest comfortably."

Before we cease to "rest comfortably" on these generalizations I submit there are several points which social workers should not ignore. On page 6 of the introduction to the report on which the article is based the authors state: "Its purpose was not to demonstrate what was already known, viz, that the town child of the poorer classes is on the average less well-grown and less vigorous than the child of the well-to-do or than the country child, but to study the influence of the various parental and environmental conditions of the slum child and try to ascertain why some slum children remain puny and small while others are large and strong." This seems an important fact to keep in mind before considering the statement that "there was little evidence of a direct relation between the size or nutrition of the child and the income of the family per person."

Again (I quote from Miss Ross' article): "Slum children between the ages of one and five were found to be about 10 per cent lighter than country children, age for age, but there is evidence that this difference is at least in part an inborn characteristic: the town parents were smaller. More and more the towns are ceasing to draw recruits from the country and are breeding their own population." Is it not possible to take the second sentence of the above quotation as explaining the first and to suppose that adverse environmental conditions may have affected the size of the parents as well as that of their children?

The study of Poverty, Nutrition and Growth is indeed a painstaking effort to discover the relation of different environmental conditions to the physical growth of children, in which child health workers will find much food for thought. But should we not be careful not to generalize too broadly from its very tentative conclusions, in considering so complex a subject as the relation of environment to growth?

NORA L. REYNOLDS
New York City

TO THE EDITOR: The surprising finding of the investigation reported in my article was the inability to find a correlation between the physical development of the 11,000 British slum children studied and the environmental conditions—housing, family income, food and the like—which commonly have been accepted as determining factors in children's growth. The only constant correlation discovered lay between good development and maternal "efficiency," though as the report and my article pointed out, the fact that no others were disclosed does not prove that they did not exist; they may have been masked by more powerful factors. I endeavored merely to quote or paraphrase the findings of a group of responsible scientists and do not feel competent to pass on the interpretations suggested by Miss Reynolds, which exceed the scope of their data.

MARY ROSS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Travel, Resorts, Camps

New York

TROUT LAKE CAMP AND HOTEL

in the Adirondacks
on
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

on the Crystal Springs, Trout Lake, for health, joy and beauty

All land and water sports. Jewish cooking. Free auto service from Lake George.

Rates $25.00 per week—$4.00 per day.

New York-Lake George, round trip $12.28.

New York Offices
29 W. 47th St. Tel.: Bryant 8135
805 Freeman St. Tel.: Kilpatrick 4379

Write for booklet and reservation to

TROUT LAKE CAMP AND HOTEL
Diamond Point, N. Y.
Telephone Bolton, 60 F. 21

RIVERLAKE LODGE

A Camp Superb for Adults

Outside Kingston, N. Y. on the Hudson River and Lake Esopus

A beautiful place with wonderful views of the Hudson River and mountains, where intelligent people will meet congenial company.

Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, Hand Ball, Dancing and other amusements. Excellent Food. Terms: $35.00 weekly, $7.00 a day.

Camp sites and Furnished Rooms or Bungalows by the season. Write for camp booklet.

RIVERLAKE LODGE
70 West 40th Street, New York City — Tel. Longacre 3693
OR
Ulster Park, Ulster County, N. Y. — Tel. Kingston 2810

Directors
HARRY WEINBERGER HARRY KELLY.

YOUR REAL ESTATE

Have you a Cottage, Camp or Bungalow to Rent or For Sale?

Have you Real Estate transactions of any kind pending?

Try the SURVEY'S Classified columns.

Special Real Estate advertising sections

RATES
30c an agate line $4.20 an inch
Discounts
3 Insertions 10% 6 insertions 15%

Advertising Department
THE SURVEY
112 East 19th Street New York City

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions.

Address Advertising Department
THE SURVEY
112 East 19th Street, New York City

Massachusetts

SIASCONSET SCHOOL OF OPINION SIASCONSET MASSACHUSETTS

Speakers
Everett Dean Martin
Bruce Bliven
Ernest L. Baker
Harry E. Barnes
Herbert Adams Gibbons
Crystal Eastman
Ernest Boyd
Horace M. Kallen
Floyd Dell and others

A COMPLETE VACATION WITH WRITERS, EDITORS, ARTISTS, MUSICIANS, SCIENTISTS.

To discuss:

"The World We Live In"

Informal Intimate Invigorating

SEA BATHING, GOLF, TENNIS.

AN ESCAPE FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

Rates moderate References requested

The Tavern on the Moors
Siasconset, Nantucket Island, Mass.

New York

MT. AIRY IS NOT A CAMP BUT A COMMUNITY

where artists and radicals teach children, write books, compose music, and do other worthwhile things all the year through. It has a school that is "different," a brook, beautiful woods and many fine views of the Hudson, to say nothing of such things as running water, electric light and telephones. It adjoins the village of Croton-on-Hudson, but has the advantage of privacy where a new form of social life can be created. One hour from Grand Central with 100 trains daily. *Special inducements for those with children.*

Enquire HARRY KELLY, 70 Fifth Avenue, Tel. Chelsea 0432

VACATION AT THE VICTOR

(Modern, reasonable)
Woodstock, New York
The Summer Art Center of America
Beautiful mountain scenery, Art School and Exhibits. Little Theatre. Inspiring, Restful. *Write today.*

Connecticut

BLUE JAY LODGE

Woodbridge Connecticut

Ideal place for restful vacation or week end in country. Good wholesome food. Moderate rates. Two hours from N. Y.—near New Haven. Write for further information.

The Year Round

Manhattan Beach Hotel, New York

At the seashore. Modern; fireproof. Home-like comforts. Outdoor sports; surf bathing; 37 minutes to Times Sq. via BMT. Now open for Spring and Summer reservations. Rates moderate. Phone Sheepshead 3000.

In the Adirondacks

The Camp for Moderns — GREEN MANSIONS — On Private Tripp Lake

In the heart of the Adirondacks
12 miles north of Lake George

Golf, 8 clay tennis courts and abundant facilities for every other sport.

Commodious community buildings. Modern sanitation in each log cabin. All this limited to 150 campers.

Special summer train rates, New York-Lake George, round trip, $12.28.

RATE $35 A WEEK

Address
GREEN MANSIONS
Warrensburg, N. Y.
City Office, 33 W. 42nd St., Long. 4682
LENA BARISH SAM GARLEN
Founders of the "Small Camp Ideal."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERISEMENTS

Rates: Display: 30 cents a line. 14 agate lines to the inch. Want advertisements eight cents per word or initial, including address or box number. Minimum charge, first insertion, $1.50. Cash with orders. Discounts 5% on three insertions; 10% on six insertions.

Address Advertising Department — **THE SURVEY** — 112 East 19th Street New York City

WORKERS WANTED

WANTED: Trained Superintendent by Young Women's Hebrew Association of New Orleans. State qualifications, salary expected and when available. Address Mrs. Julius Goldman, Chairman Advisory Committee, 1525 Joseph St., New Orleans, Louisiana.

WANTED: Male Assistant Superintendent from vicinity Philadelphia, parental home for fifty truant boys, write Jas. C. Lafferty, 121 Chestnut Street, Phila., stating previous experience and references.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, to report about September 15th, as assistant to Head Resident of a large Settlement not in New York City. Address 5895 SURVEY.

WANTED: Superintendent and Matron for parental and training home for boys, capacity 35, in Southern City. Apply giving age, experience and references. 5894 SURVEY.

The Federated Jewish Charities of Boston is seeking trained case workers. Please communicate with Mr. Maurice Taylor, Room 726, 24 Province Street, Boston, Mass.

COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT SERVICE. Social workers, secretaries, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers. The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes Street, Providence, R. I.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

WORKERS WANTED

MAN AND WIFE wanted for cottage of 24 boys, ages eight to twelve. Nine miles from Cincinnati. Apply Mr. Wiseman, Glenview School, Glendale, Ohio.

WANTED: Competent young man or young woman to take charge of a home for the aged and orphans. State age, experience and salary expected. Apply A. B. Cohen, Brooks Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA need men with leadership and administrative ability and experience for executive positions. Thirty-day Training Schools before or after placement. Further information BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WANTED: Executive Director for a National Jewish Child-caring Institution. Previous experience preferred. For particulars, address P. O. Box 478, Denver, Colorado.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, 28, perfect command French and Spanish, will reside in Paris (Sorbonne) one year beginning September. Seeks connection with social agency abroad. Experience: settlement work, teaching (high school) publishing, music. European travels. Best references. 5904 SURVEY.

"Home-Making as a Profession"
Is a 30-pp. ill. handbook—it's FREE. Home-study Domestic Science courses, for teaching, institution management, etc., and for home making efficiency.
Am. School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th St., Chicago

DO YOU NEED SOCIAL WORKERS?

Trained and Experienced Workers are available for such positions as—

Psychiatric Social Workers	Hospital and Institutional:—
Medical Social Workers	Superintendents
Family Case Workers	Graduate Nurses
Church Secretaries	Dietitians
Field Secretaries	Cottage Mothers
Summer Relief Workers	Recreation Workers

When you have a position to fill notify us of your requirements.

EXECUTIVE SERVICE CORPORATION

SOCIAL WELFARE DIVISION

GERTRUDE D. HOLMES, *Director*

100 East 42nd Street — **Ashland 6000** — **New York, N. Y.**

The COLLEGIATE SERVICE, Inc.

Occupational Bureau for College Women

11 East 44th Street
New York City

Social Work Dept. in charge of Pauline R. Strode, Ph.B. University of Chicago and graduate of Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy

No registration fee
Send for application forms

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMMUNITY CHEST EXECUTIVE, competent and experienced, at present employed, desires a change and will be available July first. Many years experience in social welfare work, management of financial campaigns, and direction of Community Chests. A practical man with proven ability and exceptional references. 5870 SURVEY.

YOUNG WOMAN: college graduate, special psychology and sociology courses, some social work, reliable educational and commecial secretary-stenographer ten years, wishes interesting and remunerating position. Available September. Vicinity Philadelphia, or New York City. 5897 SURVEY.

WANTED: Position as Superintendent, health projects preferred. European and American education, ordained minister, teacher, naturopath. 5896 SURVEY.

SEMINARY STUDENT, having scholarship covering tuition and board, desires home employment which will help in financing books, clothes and other expenses. 5883 SURVEY.

JEWISH WOMAN, experienced, head of community center and settlement, available next October for position in New York City. Will also consider child welfare or girls' delinquent work. 5836 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE: 10 years supervisory and managerial capacities. Thorough knowledge of boys. Capable of taking more than average interest. Excellent references. 5835 SURVEY.

POSITION as Assistant Head Worker and Director of girls clubs in community center wanted by college graduate. Five years experience in club work. Available September 1st, 1927. Box 5898 SURVEY.

MAUDE ELIZABETH SMITH. Vocational and placement service for men and women. Positions in business, professional and social service fields. 80 Boylston St., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, college student, five year's experience, secretarial, athletic and allied activities, familiar with group handling, would consider part time opening. References. 5905 SURVEY.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN, Normal School graduate, with institutional experience, desires position September 1st as recreation leader. Best references. 5899 SURVEY.

MARRIED MAN, college graduate, middle age, special training institutional management, wishes position. Best references. Box 5901 SURVEY.

WOMAN EXECUTIVE, broad institution and business experience, wishes position. Best references. Box 5900 SURVEY.

JEWISH WOMAN, registered nurse, social and public health worker, desires engagement as resident directress of Jewish institution. Convalescent home preferred. Experienced, capable, references. Available August 1st. Box 5902 SURVEY.

YOUNG MAN, especially trained and experienced, desires position as superintendent or assistant in boys' institution. Able leader in social and education activities; thorough knowledge of every phase of institutional work. Best reference. 5882 SURVEY.

WOMAN, graduate University and School of Social Work, desires position in East. Experience: one year hospital social service and two years business (banking). 5903 SURVEY.

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, Inc.
VOCATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY
18 EAST 41ST STREET, NEW YORK

We are interested in placing those who have a professional attitude towards their work. Executive secretaries, stenographers, case workers, hospital social service workers, settlement directors; research, immigration, psychiatric, personnel workers and others.

Are You Satisfied

with your position ?
with your employee ?

If not, try the Classified columns of the Survey. They are solving the problems of hundreds of employers and employees throughout the year. Address

Classified Advertising Department

THE SURVEY
112 East 19th Street, New York

Do You Know the Need

——for trained executives and other workers in institutions?

Do you realize the constant demand from Boards of Directors for practically trained workers to fill important positions?

The new National Training School for Institution Executives and other Workers at the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry, offers practical, technical training, for this field.

The first and only school of its type in the country.

Warmly endorsed by State Departments of Welfare and Boards of Institution Control.

Endorsed and partially financed by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial.

We are unable to fill continuous requests coming to us for well trained personnel.

For further information address

CALVIN DERRICK, *Dean*

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL
Dobbs Ferry on Hudson
FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS
New York

PAMPHLET

CANDY MAKING FOR PROFIT, by Alice Bradley, illus. folder describing home-study course, with "work sheet" formulas, sales plans, equipment, etc., for APPROVED Home-Made Candies; free with sample "work sheet". Am. Sch. of Economics, 5772 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

PERIODICALS

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING shows the part which trained nurses are taking in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 19 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y.

MENTAL HYGIENE: quarterly: $3.00 a year; published by the National Comittee for Mental Hygiene, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

Have You Vacancies?

Feb. 14, 1927.

THE SURVEY
NEW YORK CITY

I have your letter of January 25th, and shall be very glad to have you quote my letter of the twentieth. The advertisement in The Survey has brought us applications from Connecticut, Texas, North Dakota, and a number of other states. We consider The Survey a very satisfactory medium.

Very truly yours,
REBA BARRETT SMITH,
National Superintendent,
The Florence Crittenden Mission.

THE LETTER

"I wrote you on December 11th giving you the enclosed advertisement for the Florence Crittenden Mission to be inserted in four numbers of the *Graphic.* I am pleased to inform you that one insertion has brought us so many applicants that if it can be arranged I would like to discontinue the running of this advertisement until we have more vacancies in our training school."

ATTENTION!

EXECUTIVES and WORKERS!

At last an exclusive agency for

SOCIAL WORKERS ONLY

If you want a job or need a worker for any of the following fields, we will be pleased to assist you.

—Family Case Agencies
—Child Caring Institutions
—Correctional Institutions
—Settlements
—Community Centers
—Recreational Work
—Health Work

Atlas Social Workers' Exchange
Incorporated
424 Madison Ave., at 49th St.
New York City
Telephone for appointment
Vanderbilt 9435-9436

MISCELLANEOUS

Big Profits in Home Cooking
Alice Bradley, famous expert shows just how to make home cooking, cake-making, candy making give big profits. How to
profitable TEA ROOMS.
Write today for illus. booklet
Profit," it's FREE.
American School of Home Economics, 849 E. 58th Street, Chicago

RESEARCH: We assist in preparing special articles, papers, speeches, debates. Expert, scholarly service. AUTHOR'S RESEARCH BUREAU, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

BULLETIN BOARD

SUMMER CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL, ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL AND FAMILY RELATIONS: Hillsdale, Mich. Aug. 1-27. Secretary, Amy Blanche Greene, 347 Madison Ave., New York.

WORLD FEDERATION OF EDUCATION ASSOCIATION: Toronto, Can. Aug. 7-12. Write Dr. E. A. Hardy, 124 Duplex Ave., Toronto.

INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL WORK EXECUTIVES OF THE SOUTH: Blue Ridge, N. C. August. Write Arthur Guld, 310 Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN PRISON ASSOCIATION: Tacoma, Wash. Aug. 12-18. Secretary, E. R. Cass, 135 E. 15th St., New York.

WASHINGTON STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Tacoma. Aug. 15-17. Secretary, Arline Johnson, University of Washington, Seattle.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE: Asbury Park, N. J. Sept. 8-11. Write Fellowship of Reconciliation, 383 Bible House, New York.

MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: St. Paul. Sept. 12-17. Pres., Mrs. Catherine Gilman, 836 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Eau Claire. Sept. 13-15. Secretary, Aubrey Williams, University Extension Bldg., Madison.

MICHIGAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Battle Creek. Sept. 14-16. Secretary, Robert T. Lansdale, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

MASSACHUSETTS CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Wellesley. Sept. 16-18. Secretary, Charles A. Gates, 130 State House, Boston.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL SOCIAL WORKERS—18-20 E. Division St., Chicago, Ill. Miss Helen Beckley, Executive Secretary.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR OLD AGE SECURITY—Aim: To promote through legislation adequate provisions for the dependent aged in the United States. Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, president. A. Epstein, executive secretary. Box 1001, Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE, INC.—Margaret Sanger, President, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly) $2.00 per year.

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Dr. George A. Soper, managing director, 25 West 43rd Street, New York. To collect, collate and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publications free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS (O.S.)—(Organized, 1917)—637 Madison Avenue, New York. Chairman; Esther Lovejoy, M. D., Treasurer; Mathilda K. Wallin, M. D. Conducts hospitals and food stations for refugees in Greece, and medical centers in Macedonia and Western Thrace. Continuing assistance to medical work in France, Serbia, Russia and Japan.

THE BOY CONSERVATION BUREAU—90 West Broadway. Suggests all-the-year-round Home Schools for needy boys. Tel. Walker 0313. E. W. Watkins, Exec. Sec'y.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. To secure home life for normal dependent children in preference to institutions; to secure Mothers' Allowance laws in states having none; to urge adequate appropriations for home aid; to promote proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; to aid in the enforcement of these laws. States Council of Committee comprises volunteer representatives in practically every state. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary President; Margareet Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward Fisher Brown, Executive Secretary.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director. 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phases of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, INCORPORATED—Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. A national, non-sectarian training school scientifically equipped for the study, education and development of problem boys and girls, on commitment and by private arrangement—ages 7 to 16. Supported largely by voluntary contributions. For further information address Leon C. Faulkner, Managing Director.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS—105 East 22d St., New York. Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary. Composed of 23 Protestant national women's mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperaton in action.

Work among Farm and Cannery Migrants, Summer service for college students, Laura H. Parker, Executive Supervisor.
Religious Work Directors in Government Indian Schools.
Bureau of Reference for Migrating People, follow-up of New Americans.

EYE SIGHT CONSERVATION COUNCIL OF AMERICA—L. W. Wallace, President; Guy A. Henry, General-Director, Times Bldg., New York. Conducts a national educational campaign to promote eye hygiene. Urges correction of eye defects, protection against hazards, proper lighting. Comprehensive publications—lantern slides—lecture material. Cooperation of social agencies invited.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA—Constituted by 28 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland and Rev. S. M. Cavert, Gen. Sec's; 105 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.

GIRLS FRIENDLY SOCIETY IN AMERICA—15 East 40th Street, New York. Girls and women working together to uphold Christian standards of daily living in the home, in the business world, and in the community. Numbers nearly 60,000, with branches in 44 states.

Make a New Friend

"TAKE a long walk, read a good book, make a new friend."

There is a prescription for you! It is what Dr. John H. Finley used to say to his students at the College of the City of New York as they went off on vacation.

Walking and reading may be done by oneself, but making a new friend takes two. Who shall the other be?

The most stimulating friend will be one whose background is like yours but who is engaged in a different kind of work. Then each of you can give the other a fresh point of view.

The organizations listed on these pages represent a wide range of interest. Each of them invites you to friendship. Choose one that is a bit different from your immediate interest. Make a new friend of it. Interest yourself in its problems; help it as you would a friend. You will find yourself enriched in the process.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE—Trains Negro and Indian youth for community service. Advanced courses: agriculture, builders, business, home-economics, normal. Publishes "Southern Workman" and free material on Negro problems. J. E. Gregg, principal.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON METHODS OF PREVENTING DELINQUENCY—Graham Romeyn Taylor, executive director, 50 East 42nd Street, New York. To promote the adoption of sound methods in this field, with particular reference to psychiatric clinics, visiting teacher work, and training for these and similar services; to conduct related studies, education and publication; and to interpret the work of the Commonwealth Fund Program for the Prevention of Delinquency.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Mabel Cratty, general secretary, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries to cover work in the United States in 1,034 local Y. W. C. A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, Colored and younger girls. It has 159 American secretaries at work in 49 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC.—(est. 1912, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in cooperation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly. $.50 a year.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Royer, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—John A. Lapp, president, Chicago, Ill.; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Memphis, Tenn., in the Spring of 1928. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS—Mrs. A. H. Reeve, President. Mrs. A. C. Watkins, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. To develop cooperation between home and school, and an informed public opinion which will secure highest advantages for all children.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary, 2109 Broadway, New York City. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Immigrant Aid and Immigrant Education, 799 Broadway, New York City. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Monthly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Florina Lasker, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Chairman, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City. Program of Education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities. Bulletin: "The Rural Voice."

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN—370 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. Clearing house for 35 women's organiations. Valeria H. Parker, M.D., President.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DAY NURSERIES—(org. 1898), Room 907, 105 East 22nd St., New York (tel. Gramercy 5258). To unite in one central body all day nurseries; to endeavor to secure the highest attainable standard; to act as a central bureau for information in regard to existing day nurseries, and for the publication and distribution of literature that may prove helpful in the organization of new day nurseries. Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Pres.; Mrs. William A. Baldwin, Treas.; Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Sec'y; Miss H. M. Sears, Exec. Sec'y.

NATIONAL HEALTH CIRCLE FOR COLORED PEOPLE, Inc.—370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Honorary President; Dr. Jesse E. Mooreland, Pres.; Dr. George C. Booth, Treasurer; Miss Belle Davis, Executive Secretary.

To organize public opinion and support for health work among colored people.

To create and stimulate health consciousness and responsibility among the colored people in their own health problems.

To recruit, help educate and place young colored women in public health work.

Work supported by memberships and voluntary contributions.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 127 E. 23rd St., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

THE NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTITUTION EXECUTIVES AND OTHER WORKERS—At the Children's Village, Dobbs-Ferry-on-Hudson, New York. To furnish adequate training to properly qualified people wishing to engage in, or already engaged in, institution work. Provide opportunity for carefully guided study in all phases of institution management and activity. Aims to furnish a trained personnel for child caring institutions. The first and only school of its kind in the country. For further information address Calvin Derrick, Dean.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Sewall, president; Dr. Linsly R. Williams, managing director. Pamphlets on methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE—Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; 247 Lexington Ave., New York; Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary, 311 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Stands for self-government in the workshop through organization and also for the enactment of industrial legislation. Information given.

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. Special attention given to organization of year-round municipal recreation systems. Information available on playground and community center activities and administration.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

ST. ANDREW'S REST, Woodcliff Lake, N.J., is conducted by the Episcopal Sisters of St. John Baptist for convalescent or tired girls and women. Season, May 15 to October 1. Apply to Sister in Charge. Telephone, Park Ridge 152. (Country Branch of St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, N. Y. C.)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—An institution for the training of Negro Youth; an experiment in race adjustment in the Black Belt of the South; furnishes information on all phases of the race problem and of the Tuskegee idea and methods; Robert R. Moton, principal; W. H. Carter, treasurer; A. L. Holsey, secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

WORKERS' EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA—a cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 476 West 24th Street, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary.

(*Continued from page 425*)

Montgomery Flagg, noted artist and illustrator, for the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. The poster is Mr. Flagg's contribution to the Guild work.

C. J. ATKINSON, executive secretary of the Boys' Club Federation, was the official American delegate to the Convention of the National Association of Boys' Clubs of Great Britain, held at Buxton, June 17. He spoke on American Boys and American Clubs. Mr. Atkinson will attend the Rotary Convention at Ostend, after which he will visit boys' clubs in England, Holland and Germany, returning to the United States about the middle of August.

SALLY LUCAS JEAN, formerly of the American Child Health Association, has been retained as consultant for the School Department of the Cleanliness Institute (see Common Welfare, in this issue).

EDITH SHATTO KING recently joined the staff of the Welfare Council of New York City to organize a coordinated information service. She still retains her connection with the C. O. S. of New York.

THOMAS S. McALONEY, formerly superintendent of the School for the Blind, in Pittsburgh and now the superintendent of the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs, has received the degree of Master of Arts from Gallaudet College and the degree of Doctor of Laws from Colorado College.

FLORENCE M. SEDER of Ames and Norr, publicity counsel, and formerly of the Indianapolis Community Fund, has joined the staff of the Cleanliness Institute to handle magazine and newspaper publicity.

Elections and Appointments

BLANCHE D. BEATTIE, district secretary, Cuyahoga Associated Charities, Cleveland, as case supervisor, Canton Family Service Society.

JOSEPH E. BECK, Cleveland Associated Charities, as assistant to general secretary, Associated Charities.

KATHLEEN CLARK, American Red Cross, to do special field work in Essex County, Mass., for three months.

HELEN E. ELLIS as field director, A.R.C., at U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, succeeding Janet Houtz, resigned.

MAY B. GOLDSMITH, formerly with the Social Welfare League of Seattle, as executive secretary of the Seattle Hebrew Benevolent Society.

LOIS MAE HANDSAKER, Clyde Cash, Catherine Urban, Bertha E. Schlotter, Isabel Fletcher, Willie Blumer, as visitors, Provident Association, St. Louis.

DOROTHY HUNTER as assistant psychologist, Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

EMILY LOGUE, for the past eight years with the Pittsburgh Chapter, A.R.C., as psychiatric social worker, Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare, with headquarters at Mayview.

SUSAN B. PLANT, formerly on the staff of the New York Children's Aid Society, as agent in charge of State of Maine Branch, New England Home for Little Wanderers, Waterville, Me.

EDITH SCHWARZENBERG as psychiatric social worker, Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

DR. GEORGE DAVID STEWART, professor of surgery at Bellevue Hospital Medical College and chairman of the Hospital Information Bureau of the United Hospital Fund, New York, as a member of the Distribution Committee of the New York Community Trust, succeeding the late Dr. Walter B. James.

GRACE E. STOKES, executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Chapter, A.R.C., as chief probation officer, Alleghany County, to succeed Walter R. Black.

Resignations

CALVIN DERRICK as dean, National Training School for Institution Executives and Other Workers, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to return to State Home for Boys, Jamesburg, N. J., as superintendent.

JOYCE ELY as nursing field representative, A.R.C., for Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee.

CELIA FISHER as assistant psychologist, Child Guidance Clinic, Cleveland.

LOUISE W. FRYE as field representative, A.R.C., because of ill health. Succeeded by Raphael A. Manning.

ELLEN M. MAXWELL as social worker at the National Military Home, Dayton, to be married.

KATHARINE T. MORSE as chief occupational therapy aide, U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, to be married. Succeeded by Cornelia D. Puleston.

MARY V. WAITE as chapter correspondent at National Headquarters, A.R.C., due to ill health. Succeeded temporarily by Mrs. Margaret Howard.

JOHN N. ZYDEMAN as field director, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington. Succeeded by Margaret Hagan.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spend your Vacation at Blue Ridge (near Asheville), N. C.
August 1—August 27

An Institute for Social Agency Executives —Daily discussion with social work leaders of the South concerning agency administration and community organization.

Rates: Room and Board may be had at $20 to $30 a week. Registration $5.

Descriptive folder on request.

Address Applications to Arthur A. Guild, Richmond Community Fund, Grace-American Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Association of Community Chests and Councils
(formerly American Association for Community Organization)
215 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

SOME first-hand knowledge of the major problems now confronting social workers is an essential part of the professional equipment of the leader. ❦ ❦ ❦ Because of the complexity and magnitude of its social problems, New York city offers the student unsurpassed opportunity to supplement his academic training with field work experience in the sphere of his special interest.
The Fall Quarter begins
October third.

The New York School of Social Work
107 East Twenty-Second Street
New York

The Spirit and Practice of the New Education

Twenty interesting articles summarizing the work of the modern schools. The July issue of PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION, a distinguished magazine published quarterly for educators and the general reader.
Sixty Cents a single issue. Two Dollars per year.

CREATIVE EXPRESSION THROUGH MUSIC
Ten valuable articles, one hundred illustrations, showing the latest methods in children's music.
Thirty-five Cents a copy.

THE ENVIRONMENT FOR CREATIVE EDUCATION
Ten articles and one hundred pictures showing children at work and at play in ideal surroundings.
Thirty-five Cents a copy.

MID-SUMMER SPECIAL OFFER
PROGRESSIVE EDUCATION for one year, "Creative Expression Through Music," and "The Environment for Creative Education,"—all for Two Dollars.

Published by the most effective agency working for liberal procedure in the schools,

The Progressive Education Association
10 JACKSON PLACE WASHINGTON, D. C

The University of Chicago
The Graduate School of Social Service Administration

SUMMER QUARTER 1927
First Term: June 20—July 27
Second Term: July 28—September 2

ACADEMIC YEAR 1927-28
Autumn Quarter, October 1—December 23
Winter Quarter, January 2—March 23
Spring Quarter, April 2—June 13

Courses leading to the degree of A.M. and Ph.D. A limited number of qualified undergraduate and unclassified students admitted.

For announcements, apply to Box 55, Faculty Exchange
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
SOCIAL ECONOMICS

Two-year course leading to M.A. Degree

Preparation for Social Case Work and Social Research

For Social Economics circulars apply to Registrar

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED